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Journal of the Society of Arts.

FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1863.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The One Hundred-and-Ninth Annual General Meeting for the purpose of receiving the Council's Report, and the Treasurer's Statement of the Receipts, Payments, and Expenditure during the past year, and also for the Election of Officers, will be held (in accordance with the Bye-laws) on Wednesday, the 24th of June, at 4 o'clock p.m.

The Council venture to hope that members will evince their interest in the Society's proceedings by their attendance at the Meeting.

WOOD CARVING.

The Exhibition of specimens sent in competition for the prizes offered by the Society of Arts and the Society of Wood-Carvers, as well as of other specimens of wood-carving, is now open to members and their friends, and to members of the Society of Wood Carvers and their friends. Admission tickets may be had on application to the Secretary. The awards of the Judges will shortly be published.

PRIZES TO ART - WORKMEN FOR ART-WORKMANSHIP.

The following notice has been issued by order of the Council* :—

I. The Council of the Society of Arts hereby offer prizes to Art-workmen for the successful rendering of the undermentioned designs in the undermentioned processes of manufacture, according to the directions detailed in each case.

II. Such designs will be by artists of great reputation, to be translated into the various modes of workmanship, and photographs and castings of such designs will be sold by the Society, at the Society's House, at cost price, to persons desiring to be competitors.

III. The works to be executed will be considered to be the property of the producers, but will be retained for exhibition, in London and elsewhere, for such length of time as the Council may think desirable.

* Copies, with detailed particulars, may be had on application to the Secretary.

IV. The exhibitors are required to state in each case the prices at which their works may be sold, or if sold previously to exhibition, at what price they would be willing to produce a copy.

V. The awards in each class will be of two grades, and the sums specified in each class will be paid, provided the works be considered of sufficient merit to deserve the award; and, further, in cases of extraordinary merit additional awards will be given, accompanied with the medal of the Society.

VI. The prizes will be presented publicly. Before the award is confirmed, the candidates must be prepared to execute some piece of work sufficient to satisfy the Council of their competency.

1. MODELLING IN TERRA COTTA, PLASTER, OR WAX.
2. REPOUSSE WORK IN ANY METAL.
3. HAMMERED WORK, IN IRON, BRASS, OR COPPER.
4. CARVING IN IVORY.
5. CHASING IN METAL.
6. ENAMEL PAINTING ON METAL, COPPER, OR GOLD.
7. PAINTING ON PORCELAIN.
8. INLAIS IN WOOD (MARQUETRY, OR BUHL), IVORY OR METAL.
9. ENGRAVING ON GLASS.
10. EMBROIDERY.

The Council cannot hold itself responsible for any accidents or damages of any kind, occurring at any time.

Each work must be marked with the name of the Art-workman, or, if preferred, with a cypher, accompanied by a sealed envelope, giving the name and address of the Art-workman, and delivered free of all charges, at the Society of Arts' House, John-street, Adelphi, London, W.C., on or before the 31st August, 1863.

The Council desire to remind those who propose to be competitors, that they should make known their intention before the 15th of July, and as much earlier as possible. This information is necessary to enable the Council to make suitable arrangements for the distribution of the awards.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The following Statement is published in this week's *Journal*, in accordance with Sec. 42 of the Society's Bye Laws, which provides that at the Annual General Meeting "the Council shall render to the Society a full account of all their proceedings, and of the Receipts, Payments, and Expenditure during the past year; and a copy of such Statement shall be published in the *Journal* of the Society on the Friday before such General Meeting."

**TREASURERS' ANNUAL STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS, PAYMENTS, AND EXPENDITURE FOR
THE YEAR ENDING 30TH MAY, 1863.**

Dr.				Cr.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Subscriptions for the year :—				By General Establishment Expenses :—			
From Members and Institutions in Union				Rent, Rates, and Taxes	191	6	0
with the Society	5,683	1	6	Insurance, Gas, Coals, and House Charges ...	181	16	8
Life Contributions	372	16	0	Salaries, Wages, and Commission	1,651	18	3
To Dividends on Stock :—				Postage Stamps and Carriage of Parcels ...	270	7	0
£6,530 18s. Consols	188	11	8	Stationery and Printing (exclusive of			
£388 1s. 4d. New 3 per Cents.	11	4	2	Journal)	330	6	11
Rs. 52,000 Indian 5 per Cent. Promissory				Advertising	13	17	6
Notes	256	13	0				2,639 12 4
			456 8 10	By General Expenditure :—			
To Interest by London and Westminster				Working Classes Museum	2	12	3
Bank			1 3 8	Library	54	1	1
To Special Prizes :—				Journal (including Stamps and Distribu-			
Prince Consort's Prize	26	5	0	tion)	1,267	3	10
Sir Wentworth Dilke, Bart.	9	0	0	Union of Institutions, including Examina-			
			35 5 0	tions Prizes, Postage, Stationery, Print-			
To Sale of Books			60 13 10	ing, &c.	606	17	7
Jury Reports			875 19 6	Prince Consort's Prize	26	5	0
Memorial to the Prince Consort			641 15 0	Sir Wentworth Dilke, Bart.'s, Prize ...	9	0	0
Exhibition of 1862			15 0 0	Printing Index to <i>Journal</i> , vols. i. to x ...	60	14	8
Dinner Tickets			211 10 0	Artistic Copyright Committee	1	14	3
Residue of Dr. Cantor's Estate			6 5 10	Three Conversazioni at South Kensing-			
Art Workmanship Examples			6 0 0	ton	514	4	11
South Australian Institute			440 0 0	Dinner	265	7	0
Maitland School of Arts			11 8 8	Medals	6	0	0
Examination Fees			9 1 0	Repairs and Alterations	97	2	2
Overpaid on Cash Account	0	11	0				2,911 2 9
„ Petty Cash	1	9	8	By Special Expenditure :—			
			2 0 8	South Australian Institute	436	8	2
				Central Committee of Educational Unions	13	13	8
				Art Workmanship Examples	7	13	6
				Wood Carving Exhibition	0	3	6
				Committees (General)	24	4	4
				Annuity to Mrs. Cantor	25	0	0
				Jury Reports	36	11	0
				Memorial to the Prince Consort	32	14	6
				Lease of Premises (renewal of)	2,361	6	11
							2,937 15 7
							£8,488 10 8
				Balance			339 18 10
							£8,828 9 6
			£8,828 9 6				

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.

Dr.				Cr.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Sundry Creditors, viz.:—				By Consols*	6,530	18	0
To South Australian Institute	36	10	6	New 3 per Cents.	388	1	4
Working Classes Museum	80	19	2	Indian 5 per Cent. Promissory Note ...	5,200	0	0
Sir W. C. Trevelyan, Bart.	70	0	0				12,118 19 4
Jury Reports	839	8	6	By Cash in Hand :—			
Society's Memorial to the Prince Consort.	609	0	6	At Messrs. Coutts and Co.	965	2	4
Financial Officer	2	0	8	At London and Westminster Bank ...	70	0	0
Sundry Tradesmen	288	18	5				1,035 2 4
Maitland School of Arts	0	11	3				
			1,927 9 0				
By excess of Assets over Liabilities† ...			11,226 12 8				
			£13,154 1 8				£13,154 1 8

Examined and found Correct,

*Society's House, Adelphi,
June 16th, 1863.*

W. B. SIMPSON,
G. D. LONGSTAFF, } *Auditors.*
P. LE NEVE FOSTER, } *Secretary.*

* This Stock is chargeable with a payment of £200 once in five years, in respect to the Swiney Prize, which will be next awarded in January, 1864.

† This sum does not include the value of the Society's lease and other property, or the arrears of Subscriptions now due.

COMMITTEES OF REFERENCE.

COLONIES.

The adjourned meeting of this Committee was held at the Society's House on Friday afternoon, the 11th inst., JOHN CRAWFURD, Esq., F.R.S., in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN having inquired whether any gentle-

man present had any propositions to submit to the Committee,

Mr. W. H. F. ELLIOT suggested that one mode of mutually benefiting the colonies and the mother country would be by the appointment of corresponding members of the Society in the several colonies where no such appointments had yet been made. From the last published list of the members of the Society he found that they had as corresponding members in South Australia, Capt. and Mrs. Chisholm, Dr. Milligan in Tasmania, and Mr. C. A. Wilson

in Adelaide. With the exception of these four, he believed no corresponding members existed in any of our colonies. He therefore suggested that the extension of corresponding members of the Society was a subject worthy of the consideration of the Council, and he would further suggest that any reasonable expenses incurred by colonists in collecting new indigenous productions, and forwarding them to persons appointed to receive the same in this country, and also of a proper examination into the commercial value of these products, should be reimbursed by the Society, as they could not expect that colonists, in addition to the labour of collecting the products, would be willing to incur pecuniary charges in transmitting them to this country. Having offered this suggestion, he hoped to hear the views of members of the Committee who had lived longer in the colonies than himself.

Mr. P. L. SIMMONDS inquired whether Mr. Elliot was prepared with the names of any residents in the colonies to recommend as corresponding members. He mentioned that there were at the present time on the Council and belonging to the Society, members of Parliament and merchants who were identified with our Australian, West Indian, Eastern, North American, and other colonies. He had no doubt the Council would be happy to carry out the suggestion of Mr. Elliot with regard to the appointment of additional corresponding members in any of the colonies where persons could be found willing to act in that capacity.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that many of the colonies had societies of their own for promoting the objects indicated by Mr. Elliot. He took the proposition of that gentleman to be, that it be recommended to the Council to increase the number of corresponding members for the colonies, in order to furnish the Society with useful information on such subjects as had been mentioned.

Dr. MILLIGAN suggested the addition that members of the Society be requested to forward the names of such residents in the colonies as they might consider qualified for the appointment of corresponding members.

The suggestion, with the addenda proposed by Dr. Milligan, was adopted.

Mr. T. M. MACKAY said, having received a circular inviting him to attend this meeting of the Committee, he took the liberty of writing to inquire what were the objects of the Committee, and, in reply, was informed that it was to elicit information from the best informed men relative to our colonies, and the best means of advancing their interests. One of the chief modes of stimulating the progress of the colonies was, he considered, by means of emigration, and he was glad to say that an important movement had recently been made in some of the Australian colonies with regard to immigration. For some years all action on the part of the various governments was almost in abeyance. Two years ago Mr. Jordan came to this country from Queensland, charged with the administration of colonial funds, and the promotion of emigration on the land-order system. On his arrival in England Mr. Jordan made his plan known, and it proved so acceptable to the public, that during the last two years Mr. Jordan had sent out no fewer than 11,000 emigrants to Queensland, and they were now going out to that colony at the rate of 1,000 per month.

The CHAIRMAN inquired what was the plan adopted?

Mr. MACKAY replied, each emigrant going out paid his own passage, and received on his arrival a land-order for £18. It was like a note of exchange for land at the Government Land Offices. At the end of ten years an additional bonus of £12 was given, making a total equivalent to £30 in land. No doubt this system had stimulated emigration very greatly. A Land Act had been recently passed by the Colonial Legislature of Victoria, by which a portion—he believed one-third—of the Land Fund was appropriated to emigration. The Land Fund, in the first year of its establishment, amounted to £240,000, which was now lying in the treasury of Melbourne, subject to the passing of an Emigration Act, intelligence of which

was expected by the next mail, appointing an Emigration Board in London to take charge of this large fund and send emigrants out to the colony.

The CHAIRMAN inquired whether this would supersede the operations of the present Emigration Commissioners in London?

Mr. MACKAY said it would probably supersede them with regard to immediate action with respect to this colony, although it would not supersede the management of their subordinates in various ports. The fund he had spoken of would be administered by a Board in London, of which he believed Mr. Childers, M.P., would act as president.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that the fund under the administration of the Emigration Commissioners was furnished from the Land Fund of Australia generally.

Mr. MACKAY added that hitherto each colony had acted independently in this matter. Henceforward the Victoria fund would be administered by the Victoria Emigration Board.

The CHAIRMAN apprehended that, with regard to all settlements adopting this plan, the London Emigration Commissioners would be superseded.

Mr. MACKAY said no doubt that would be the case ultimately. Mr. Jordan had done his work hitherto remarkably well. In South Australia there was a movement on the part of the government, but that was in connection with the existing Emigration Commissioners. The Victoria fund was expected to amount next year to £400,000, so that with what was already in hand and prospective during the next twelvemonths, there would be the large sum of £600,000 available for emigration to Victoria alone. Mr. Mackay, speaking of the indigenous productions of Australia, stated that he had just received the manifest of the ship *Marco Polo*, informing him that that ship had amongst her cargo 29 bags of antimony ore, a large quantity of wattle bark, and 132 logs of muskwood, either from Victoria or Tasmania, a specimen of which wood he laid before the Committee. He had lately received a sample of beautiful silk, which was "grown" in Queensland by the son of Mr. Forbes. He had shown the sample to one of the principal silk brokers in London, who stated that from its having been badly wound it was not worth more than 7s. per pound, but if properly wound it would be worth from 20s. to 23s. per pound. It was, in consequence, suggested that the cocoons should be sent over, and the winding done in this country. He had communicated with persons in France with the view of sending to Queensland some persons experienced in the culture of silk.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that the question of silk from Australia of course depended upon the suitability of the climate for the growth of the mulberry tree.

Mr. A. HODGSON stated that in the average of seasons in Australia the mulberry tree would grow well, but there were in some years long seasons of drought, which would be unfavourable to the plant.

Mr. MACKAY said he was under the impression that in Queensland there were periodical rains.

Mr. HODGSON remarked such was not the case, and the drought had been experienced there to as great an extent as in other parts of Eastern Australia.

The CHAIRMAN said he believed there had been a succession of seasons in which not a drop of rain had fallen in three years in New South Wales.

Mr. MACKAY inquired whether there were not the regular tropical rains in that part of Australia.

Mr. HODGSON replied in the negative. There were heavy rains this time last year, followed by long drought.

After further discussion upon the climate of Australia,

Mr. MACKAY said Mr. Hope, a settler in Queensland, had satisfied himself that sugar could be successfully cultivated there. He apprehended the extension of the products of our colonies was a matter which bore upon the objects of the Society, and, as such, was worthy the consideration of this Committee. This was the first attempt

that had been made to cultivate sugar in that colony. By giving publicity to these things people would be induced to think over them, and an intelligent class of young men in this country might be stimulated to go out and cultivate these new productions.

Dr. MILLIGAN said there was one organisation which he thought this Society might undertake, that was to form an agency to which new products should be sent, with a view of ascertaining their quality and commercial value. He recollected some years ago sending to this country a barrel of the gum of the grass tree, which was sold as catechu. This would not have been the case had it been submitted to chemical examination. The sale of the gum he alluded to just paid its expenses and nothing more, but it had nothing whatever in common with catechu. It was very fragrant, and was adapted for the manufacture of pastilles. It might also be used for illuminating purposes, or for making sealing wax and varnishes.

Mr. SIMMONDS remarked that the gum referred to was mentioned by Mr. Fitzgerald at the first meeting of this Committee. He introduced it under another name.

The CHAIRMAN said such an agency as Dr. Milligan had suggested existed already in this Committee.

Dr. MILLIGAN would move that the Secretary be instructed to communicate to the various corresponding members in the colonies, that the Society was prepared to receive samples of products, and to pay any reasonable expense of analysis, &c.

Mr. MACKAY said he should be happy to bring specimens home by his vessels free of charge. He added that the Red Hock of Australia was as good a wine as could be drunk, and he believed a large trade was to be done in preserved fruits.

Mr. SIMMONDS stated that the fruits grown at present were mostly consumed in the colony. The olive might be worth attention, and no doubt there might be introduced the Japan wax tree and India oil producing trees, which would lead to large exports of vegetable oils.

Mr. HODGSON thought these meetings might be made more attractive by appointing an occasion for the discussion of Australian products only. If gentlemen in London were aware of such a meeting, he had no doubt it would be largely attended.

Mr. T. G. TAYLOR said, when he considered the immense good the Society of Arts had done in connexion with the late Exhibition, he believed a great amount of good might be done to our Colonies by a well constituted committee, and there were certain subjects to be discussed in a general spirit. One subject was the desirability and the best means of extending our colonies. It might at some future day be thought desirable to colonise parts of North Australia, and some of the islands of the Pacific. Another subject for consideration would be the best means of promoting the growth of cotton and other fibrous materials, and the furnishing of information to one colony of what had been done in that direction by other colonies. He thought an exaggerated idea was entertained of the amount of cotton that could be grown in Queensland, and generally as to the agricultural capabilities of that colony; and therefore the Society, by obtaining reliable information on these and other subjects, might be the means of preventing speculative losses and disasters, whilst it would stimulate the progress of good investments. Then again it occurred to him that it might be in the province of the committee to direct emigration to those quarters where it was most required. Amongst other subjects was that of semi-transportation with reference to juvenile offenders, by removing them from the contaminating influence of those who were more deeply sunk in crime, giving them educational and industrial training, and sending them out to the colonies. Another subject of great importance was that of the mail service to our colonies. The Government was anxious to have an extended postal service to Australia, and the colonists were prepared to pay liberally for a mail service across the Pacific. He thought it possible the

influence of this Society might hasten that which was a necessity to all our colonies in the eastern portion of Australia. He would also further suggest that the committee might associate with its labours the formation of a colonial museum, in which their secretary would be eminently useful, and he believed the materials for such a museum could be readily obtained. He was satisfied if those interested in the colonies were aware that such a committee as this had been formed, they would bring before it questions of importance, and the interests of the colonies would be thereby greatly promoted.

The following proposition was then adopted, "That a Special Meeting of the Committee be called at an early day to take into consideration the best means of developing and improving, amongst others, the following resources of the Australian Colonies:—Mineral products; woods and barks; cotton and other fibres; sugar, coffee, and other tropical products; oils, animal and vegetable, &c."

The Committee then adjourned.

TWELFTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

The Twelfth Annual Conference of the Representatives of the Institutions in Union, and the Local Educational Boards, with the Council of the Society, was held at the Society's House, on Friday, the 12th inst., at 12 o'clock noon. Sir THOMAS PHILLIPS, F.G.S., Chairman of the Council, presided.

The following is a list of the Institutions and Local Educational Boards represented at the Conference, with the names of their respective representatives:—

Aldershot and Farnham District, Educational Board.	Mr. Barrow Rule, Sec.
Ashford, Mechanics' Institution	Mr. Henry Whitfield.
Banbridge (Co. Down) Literary and Mutual Improvement Society and Local Board	Lord A. Edwin Hill-Trevor, M.P., Pres.
Banbury, Mechanics Institute and Local Board	Mr. Isaac Baxter.
Birmingham, Messrs. Chance's Library and Reading-room	Mr. J. E. Gray.
Blackburn, Mechanics' Institution	Mr. J. H. Beale, Sec.
Bolton, Mechanics' Institution	Mr. F. Talbot, Sec.
Bradford, Mechanics' Institution	Mr. J. B. S. Sturdy, Mayor of Blackburn.
Bristol, Athenæum	Mr. R. Hopwood Hutchinson.
Bromsgrove, Literary and Mechanics' Institution	Mr. E. Barlow, Pres.
Bucks and Berks, Adult Education Society	Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P.
Chelmsford, Literary and Mechanics' Institution	Mr. F. Hazeldine.
Colebrookdale, Literary and Scientific Institution	Mr. T. H. Galton.
Devonport, Mechanics' Institute and Local Board	Rev. C. D. Goldie, M.A.
Dover, Museum and Philosophical Institution	Rev. T. Rooke, M.A.
	Mr. J. Church, C.E.
	Mr. C. Crookes, Vice-Chairman.
	Mr. E. St. Aubyn, jun., Pres.
	Mr. James Worsfold, Mayor of Dover, Pres.

Dudley, Mechanics' Institute	Mr. Jos. Stokes, Sec.	Salisbury, Literary and Scientific Institution	Mr. John Style, Mayor of Salisbury, Vice-Pres.
Gilford (Co. Down), Young Men's Mutual Improvement Society	Mr. W. R. Masaroon. Mr. Alexander Craig.	South Staffordshire Union	Lord Lyttelton.
Glasgow, Institution	Mr. Robt. Dalglish, M.P.	Sydenham and Forest-hill Institute	Mr. John Jones, Sec. Mr. J. Jones Ingram, Sec.
" " Local Board	Mr. Robt. Dalglish, M.P.	Warrington, Mechanics' Institution	Mr. John Mills.
" Mechanics' Institution	Dr. Kealey, Chair- man.	Wednesbury, Mechanics' Institution	Mr. Sampson Lloyd.
Gosport & Alverstoke, Local Board	Rev. Edwd. Bartrum, M.A.	Whitby, Institute of Popular Arts, Science, and Literature	Mr. Edwin Cockburn.
Hertford, Literary and Scientific In- stitution and Local Board	Mr. Jos. Pollard, Sec.	Worcestershire Union of Educa- tional Institutes	Rev. Wm. Walters, Sec.
Hitchin, Mechanics' Institute,	Mr. Barnett Blake.	Wolverhampton, Working Men's College	Mr. H. Beckett, F.G.S.
Leeds, Yorkshire Union of Me- chanics' Institutes	Rev. John Petit, Pres. Mr. W. Brown, V.P.	" Young Men's Christian Institute	Mr. John Jones.
Lichfield, Working Men's Associa- tion.	Captain Dyott, Chair- man.	The SECRETARY read the following	
" Free Library and Museum	Mr. E. G. Clarke. Mr. F. Reynolds.	REPORT	
London, City of London College	Mr. Benj. Shaw, Pres. Mr. Burch. Mr. Stubbings.	To THE COUNCIL OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF ARTS, MANUFACTURES, AND COMMERCE.	
" Greville House (Padding- ton), Working Men's Li- brary and Reading-room	Mr. B. M. Tite, Chair- man to Local Board. Mr. H. Gray, Sec. Mr. J. G. Martin. Mr. Ward Slater. Mr. T. E. Heller.	GENTLEMEN,—In laying before you the pro- ceedings of the Union of Institutions, from the date of the last Conference to the present time, it is my first duty to record the success of Mr. John G. Greenhough, of the Bradford Mechanics' Institution, in obtaining a clerkship in the Privy Council Office, after a competitive examination. Mr. Greenhough, it will be remembered, obtained the Prince Consort's Prize of twenty-five guineas at the Society's Examinations last year, and it is to the kind consideration of Lord Granville, one of the Society's Vice-Presidents, who, on this occasion, as well as on previous occasions, has been always ready to promote the objects of the Society, that Mr. Greenhough was indebted for the opportunity of competing. On a former occasion I entered into the circumstances under which the Union of Institutions was formed, and the objects for which it was founded, showing how large a portion of them had been accom- plished by means of the Society, and how others had, by experience, been found impracticable or unnecessary. It is, therefore, needless now to recapitulate this history. One of the great objects, however, which the Institutions and the Society had in view, indeed the main object to be accomplished, will be to assist the Institutions to "become places of sys- tematic instruction, with systematic exami- nations and certificates of the results of studies." We all remember how, at the com- mencement of the Union, the leading feature of the Institutions was the lecture system, on which great store was set by them, and how little in the way of systematic teaching was attempted. Classes for this purpose were the exception. It was not, however, till several years after the commencement of the Union that the Institu-	
" Hackney Working Men's Institute & Local Board	Mr. R. H. Gisburne. Mr. J. Swinburne. Mr. S. Valentine. Mr. T. J. Pearsall, Sec. Mr. T. A. Reed, Sec.		
" Lambeth Local Board	Mr. Harry Chester. Rev. Joseph Wallis. Mr. H. H. Sales, Sec.		
" Marylebone Literary and Scientific Institution	Mr. Bishop. Mr. Bragg. Mr. Cuttance. Mr. S. Elliott, Sec.		
" Mechanics' Institution	Mr. J. S. Noldwritt, Sec.		
" " Local Board	Mr. Doyle. Mr. Williams. Mr. Stephens, Sec.		
" Metropolitan Association for the Promotion of the Education of Adults	Mr. W. Bullock, Chairman.		
" St. Stephen's Evening School	Mr. Councillor Rum- ney. Mr. David Morris.		
" Walworth Literary and Scientific Institution	Sir Thomas Phillips, F.G.S., Vice-Pres.		
" Westminster Working Men's Club and Read- ing-room	Mr. H. Heane, Chair- man.		
Macclesfield, Useful Knowledge Society	Dr. H. Porter, M.D. Mr. J. Nugent Fitch.		
Manchester, Association of Lan- cashire and Cheshire Mechanics' Institutes			
Newport (Mon.), Athenæum and Mechanics' Institution			
Newport (Salop), Mechanics' Insti- tution			
Peterborough, Mechanics' Institu- tion			
Richmond, Parochial Library			

tions were prepared to take advantage of the examination system, and the first year that the scheme was put forth no candidates came forward to take advantage of it. In the subsequent year, 1856, however, 52 candidates were examined, and this was increased to 220 in 1857. These examinations were held, the first in London, and the second in London and Huddersfield; but it was then found that a system which involved the candidates travelling to one, two, or three distant centres, would not offer sufficient facilities for the members of the Institutions, who could afford neither the time nor the expense which was necessarily involved in an attendance at localities distant from their homes. The Society, therefore, to give increased facilities, established the present system, by means of which any locality may afford those resident within it, the opportunity of taking advantage of the Society's examinations. Any district or place may form what is termed a Local Educational Board, and to those Boards is entrusted the management of the examinations, which are conducted upon the papers of questions set by the Society's Examiners, to whom the answers of the candidates are subsequently returned for adjudication on their merits. Under this change of system, forty Local Educational Boards were established in different parts of the kingdom, and 288 candidates were examined in 1858, and these numbers have increased gradually to 480, in 1859; 586, in 1860; 750, in 1861; 815, in 1862; and this year, 1863, the number examined is 956, of whom 793 have obtained certificates, as compared with 668 passed last year. The Local Educational Boards have increased from 40 in 1858 to 110 in the present year, of whom 95 returned 1,072 candidates as qualified for the final examinations, but only 956 attended them. The number of papers worked was 1,360 as against 1,217 last year, and these have gained certificates as follows:—228 first class; 429 second class; 442 third class, whilst the number of papers in respect of which no certificates were awarded is 261. The corresponding numbers last year were 239 first class; 372 second class; 331 third class, and 275 getting no certificate.

The subjects of examination have been distributed among the candidates in very much the same proportions as last year, though in Geometry there has been a considerable increase, the number being 40 in the place of 26. There is also a large increase in the number of those examined in Magnetism, Electricity, and Heat, viz., 31 as compared with 8 last year. Chemistry and Free-hand Drawing have had a large increase of candidates, viz., 81 against 38 in the former, and 74 against 28 in the latter.

The Candidates in Animal Physiology have

considerably decreased, being 16 only in the place of 40 last year; but notwithstanding the diminished number, there have been 5 first-class certificates given, whilst none were awarded in this subject last year.

The subjects that offer attractions to but few candidates are Conic Sections, Navigation and Nautical Astronomy, Astronomy, Botany including Horticulture, and Agriculture.

The number of Prizes awarded is 51 as against 44 last year. The Prince Consort's Prize of 25 guineas, graciously continued by Her Majesty the Queen, has been gained this year by William Vaughan, of the City of London College, a clerk, aged 22, who has during the four years obtained the following Certificates:—

- 1860. Arithmetic—First-class.
- 1861. Geometry—First-class.
- 1862. Mensuration—First-class.
- „ Book-keeping—First-class.
- „ Algebra—Second-class.
- 1863. Trigonometry—First-class and First Prize.
- „ Conic Sections—First-class and First Prize.
- „ Algebra—First-class and First Prize.

The amount of the Prizes given this year is £205 5s., an increase on that awarded last year, which was £180 5s.

For the general character of the Examinations, I call attention to the remarks of the Examiners, which will be found in the Appendix to this Report.

The occupations of the various candidates are given in the following table:—

OCCUPATIONS, ACTUAL OR INTENDED, OF THE 1,072 CANDIDATES FROM WHOM RETURN PAPERS WERE RECEIVED:—

Accountants	5	Boot-closer	1
Architects	5	„ makers	2
„ Clerks	2	„ and Shoe Maker .	1
Art Pupil Teachers ...	3	Brass Finisher	1
Art Students	3	„ Founder	1
Artificial Tooth Maker	1	„ Moulder	1
Assistant at Mechanics' Institution	1	Bricklayer	1
„ in Bookbinding Department, Windsor Castle ...	1	Brickmaker	1
„ in Herbarium, Kew	1	Brushmaker	1
„ in a Laboratory	1	Builders	4
„ in an Observatory	1	„ Clerk	1
„ Librarian	1	Butchers	3
Auctioneer and Surveyor	1	Cabinet-makers	7
Auctioneer's Clerks ...	2	Card-maker	1
Bakers	3	Carpenters	6
Bill and Discount Broker	1	„ and Joiners	2
Blacksmiths	2	Carpet Manufacture, in ...	1
Blast Furnace Manager	1	„ Measurer	1
Bleachers	2	Carriage Trimmer ...	1
Boat-builder	1	Cart-wright	1
Boiler Maker	1	Cashiers	4
Book-keepers	28	Caulker	1
„ sellers	3	Chemists and Assistants	9
		„ and Druggists	7
		Civil Engineers	3
		Civil Service	3
		Clerks, Commercial, &c. ...	291
		„ Customs	1
		„ Government	1
		„ Insurance	5

" Law 16	Iron Turners 3	Students 3	Viewer in Iron Inspec-
" Post-office ... 3	Jacquard Power-loom	Surgeon 1	tion Department,
" Railway ... 19	Tenter 1	Surveyors 5	Tower of London ... 1
" to Surveyor of	Jewellers 2	Table-blade Forger ... 1	Warehouse Boys ... 3
Taxes 1	Joiners 8	Tailors 2	" Men 41
" Shipbuilder's ... 1	" and Builders ... 2	" and Drapers ... 2	Warper 1
Cloth Dresser ... 1	" and Model	Tallow Chandler ... 1	Watchmakers 3
" Finisher 1	Maker 1	Teachers (other than	Weavers 21
Clothiers 5	Labourers 2	Pupil Teachers) ... 33	Weigh Agent 1
Coachmaker's Appren-	Law Writer 1	Time-keeper 1	" Clerk 1
tice 1	Letter Carrier ... 1	Tin-plate Workers ... 2	Wheelwright 1
Coach Painter ... 1	" Sorter 1	Tin Smith 1	Whitesmith 1
" Wheelwright ... 1	Linen Manufacturer ... 1	Tobacco Manufacturer ... 1	Wood Carvers
Collector 1	Lithographic Artist ... 1	Transcriber in Record	" Turners
Colliery Clerks ... 3	" Printer 1	Office 1	Woollen Manufacturer 1
" Management	Machine-boy 1	Traveller 1	Wool Sorters 8
studying 2	Machinist 1	Tutor 1	Worker in Laboratory . 1
" Oversmen ... 2	Maker-up 1	Undertaker 1	Wright 1
" Salesman ... 1	Manufacturers ... 3	Upholsterers 2	Yarn Packer 1
Colourist 1	Mason 1	Usher 1	Undetermined, or not
Colour Makers ... 2	Measurers 2	Valuer's Assistant ... 1	given 30
" Mixer 1	Mechanics 34		
Commercial Traveller	Miller 1		
Commission Agent ... 1	Milliner 1		
Compositors 3	Millwrights 3		
Confectioners ... 2	Mine Agent 1		
Core Maker 1	Miners, Coal and other		
Crate Maker 1	Missionary 9		
Customs' Out-door Of-	Model Makers 2		
ficers 2	Office Boy 1		
Cutlers 2	Overlookers 2		
Designer 1	Packer 1		
Dispenser 1	Paper Ruler 1		
Dock Porter 1	Pattern Card Maker ... 1		
Drapers and Assistants	" Designer 1		
Draughtsmen 5	" Makers 2		
" to Ord-	Pharmaceutical Pupil		
nance Survey ... 1	Pianist 1		
Dressing-case Maker ... 1	Pipe Maker 1		
Druggists & Assistants	" Warmer 1		
Drysalter 1	Plumbers (Glaziers and		
Dyers 3	Painters) 3		
Elastic Web Manufac-	Police Constables ... 3		
turer 1	Printers 8		
Electro-Gilder 1	" and Stationer		
Engineers and Appren-	Printseller 1		
tices 30	Pupils 4		
" Clerk 1	Pupil Teachers 68		
" Draughtsman	Queen's Scholars ... 2		
" and Mill-	Railway Agent 1		
wright 1	" Servant 1		
Engine Fitters 4	Reporter 1		
" Keepers 2	Saddler 1		
Engraver 1	Saddler's Ironmonger . 1		
" to Calico	Scholar 1		
Printers 1	Schoolmasters 14		
Factory Hand 1	Schoolmistress 1		
Farmers 4	Self-actor Minder ... 1		
Fender Fitter 1	Sempstress 1		
File Manager 1	Shipwrights and Ap-		
Fisherman 1	prentices 21		
Fitter 1	Shoemakers 2		
Gardeners 2	Silk Lash Maker ... 1		
Gas-meter Inspector ... 1	" Winder 1		
Gentleman's Servants . 2	Slider in Machine		
Glass Cutters 3	Works 1		
" Painters 2	Smiths 2		
Governesses 6	Solicitor 1		
Grocers and Assistants	Spinnners 3		
12	Stamper 1		
Hardwareman 1	Stationers 2		
Hosiery, &c. 4	Stock-keeper 1		
Housekeeper 1	Stone Cutters 2		
Inland Revenue Officers	" Mason 1		
Iron Founders 2	" & Marble Mason		
Ironmonger 1	Store Keeper 1		
Ironmonger's Assistant			

The list of the prizemen and successful candidates have been published in the *Journal*.

The examinations in elementary subjects for which papers are furnished by the Central Committee of Educational Unions, were held this year on the 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th of March, the answers of the Candidates being looked over and the certificates awarded, as was the case last year, by the Local Examiners of the various Unions.

No very material alteration was made in the programme of these examinations. The Junior Candidates were required, as on the last occasion, to satisfy the examiners in the first four rules of arithmetic, simple and compound, and in *any two* of the three following subjects:—

A. A general knowledge of the Gospel History.

B. The rudiments of English History.

C. The rudiments of the Geography of England.

Fair writing and spelling, with good reading of a simple narrative, were required of every Candidate, and female Candidates were also examined in plain needlework.

Senior Candidates were examined in arithmetic, including the rule of three, decimal and vulgar fractions, and in *any two* of the three following subjects:—

A. The facts of St. Mark's Gospel and the Acts of the Apostles.

B. English History from the accession of James the First to the death of Anne, with the rudiments of the history from the Conquest.

C. Geography of the British Isles.

Candidates were required to exhibit in their papers a fairly good handwriting, spelling, and knowledge of grammar.

Female Candidates were required to show proficiency in needlework.

There has been an increase in the number of Candidates, as well as in the number of centres at which these examinations have been held. Last year they were held under the auspices of

five Local Unions at 44 centres; this year seven Local Unions have availed themselves of these papers, and the examinations have been held at 58 centres. The increase in the number of Candidates is also considerable; in 1862, there were 118 senior Candidates of whom 70 passed; 307 junior Candidates, of whom 157 obtained certificates, whereas this year there have been 180 senior, and 631 junior Candidates, of whom 96 and 284 respectively were passed by the Local Examiners.

The following table gives the general results of these examinations.

	Number of Centres.	SENIOR CANDIDATES.		JUNIOR CANDIDATES.	
		Exa- mined.	Passed.	Exa- mined.	Passed.
Aldershot	1	2	2	3	3
Hertford	1	1	1	6	3
London (Metropolitan Asso- ciation)	5	30	11	195	77
Macclesfield	1	...	...	11	3
Southern Counties Adult Edu- cational Society	31	54	24	208	84
Worcestershire Union	5	9	5	42	7
Yorks (West Riding Educa- tional Board)	14	84	53	166	107
TOTALS	58	180	96	631	284

The names of the successful Candidates will shortly be published in the Society's *Journal*.

It will, doubtless, appear to many that the number of Candidates that have come under the influence of the Central Committee is but small, but it must be borne in mind that the object for which it was formed is mainly to promote uniformity of action, and a fixed standard in the Elementary Examinations held by the various local bodies, and though the smallness in the number of Candidates shows that this has been attained to but a limited extent, it should be understood that the results of these Examinations must not be in any way taken as the measure of the extent of the efforts made by the Local Boards and others in various parts of the country to stimulate education by examinations of an elementary character. Many Local Boards who have been in the habit of examining Candidates on subjects of this kind prefer using their own Examination papers to availing themselves of those issued by the Central Committee, and from them (except in so far as the previous Examinations of the Society of Arts are concerned), no returns are received.

I may mention that in the autumn of last year, at a meeting held under the presidency of Vice-Chancellor Sir William Page Wood, an Association was formed, which has already been productive of much good, and which, it is hoped, will in future years largely extend its operations. It had long been felt that both in the Elementary or Previous Examinations, as well as in the more advanced, or Final Examinations, of the Society of Arts, the number of Candidates in the

metropolis has always been far less than might reasonably have been expected, other great centres of industry, such as Glasgow, Leeds, Bradford, having furnished a much larger number in proportion to the population, and some special organisation for making known these Examinations and stimulating the formation of Local Boards in London appeared to be desirable. The above-mentioned Association was, therefore, formed under the title of the Metropolitan Association for Promoting the Education of Adults, its general object being to extend and apply in the metropolitan district existing means and motives for the education of adults, whether members of Institutes, pupils of evening schools, or other students.

It will be seen by the above table that although formed very recently it has already promoted the examination of a large number of Candidates in the elementary subjects, and in future years its operations will no doubt be largely extended. I may add that the objects of this Association are not confined to these Examinations. It has also induced the Bishops of London and Winchester to institute examinations in religious knowledge, and is taking other steps to promote education, but as these are matters which only indirectly concern the Conference, I will not trouble you further in reference to them.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
P. LE NEVE FOSTER, *Secretary*.

APPENDIX.

EXAMINERS' REMARKS.

The Examiner in *Arithmetic* says:—"The marked improvement which I mentioned in connection with the papers of last year is fully sustained by those which have been sent in for the present Examination. The mechanical portion of the work has, in general, been very neatly and clearly done; while the solutions of the various questions show a highly commendable amount of skill and intelligence."

The Examiner in *Book-keeping* says:—"The number of candidates this year is higher than on any former occasion; but the average quality of the work performed is not high—neither absolutely nor as compared with the work of former years; and notwithstanding the exhibition of much careful labour, and of some excellent results, the prevailing characteristic of the year's product in this department is mediocrity."

The Examiner in *Algebra* says:—"Of the 81 candidates, three may be selected as evincing a considerable degree of mathematical power—others show very good ability. In all, thirteen have obtained first-class certificates; twenty-eight, second-class certificates; twenty-eight, third-class certificates; and twelve have failed. The general character of the answering has been creditable."

The Examiner in *Geometry* says:—"The general character of the papers I have examined is satisfactory; more of the candidates than heretofore have shown some power of solving problems; and, generally, the apprecia-

tion of the strict logical method is shown by the accuracy of most of the answers, even when few in number."

The Examiner in *Mensuration* says:—"The papers have not been so well done as last year. No candidate has obtained more than two-thirds of 'full marks,' and the number 'not passed' is larger than it ought to be. In some instances the Preliminary Examinations must have been very elementary. The simple question on Land Surveying has not been answered by half the candidates. In all cases the work by which the results are arrived at should be sent up. It is not necessary that it should be scrupulously neat, or that the rough work should be carefully transcribed."

The Examiner in *Trigonometry* says:—"The number of candidates continues to be small. Those examined this year passed very creditably—as none exhibited any glaring errors. Of the questions proposed, all but one was successfully attempted."

The Examiner in *Conic Sections* says:—"The number of candidates who have answered the questions in Conic Sections is still very small. The work, however, is so good that I cannot recommend the omission of the subject. It is evident that considerable thought and study have been bestowed on it; and this cannot be without great benefit to the candidates."

The Examiner in *Navigation and Nautical Astronomy* says:—"The number of candidates in these subjects is very small. They all of them show an intelligent knowledge of the principles and of their application. They, however, want accuracy in taking out data from the tables and Nautical Almanac. One, by taking out a wrong logarithmic sine, has brought out for the "variation" 40° instead of 20° . Another has made an error of three hours in longitude, by taking out the declination of a wrong star. Candidates cannot be too strongly impressed with the truth that in working examples in these subjects accuracy is everything. The small degree of interest excited by these—to a maritime country like ours—vital subjects, as shown by the paucity of candidates at these examinations, is distressing. Those who will be charged with the duty of navigating our ships seem too easily satisfied with acquiring a knowledge of mere rules, without enquiring into the principles on which they are grounded. Such knowledge must needs be partial and devoid of interest. The navigation schools in the United Kingdom are furnished with a staff of teachers thoroughly competent to instruct both in theory and practice, and it is much to be hoped that the fruits of their labours may become more apparent than they seem hitherto to have been."

The Examiner in the *Principles of Mechanics* says:—"Again it is my very pleasing duty to be able to report considerable improvement in the papers submitted to my notice. They are especially marked, on this occasion, by evidences of considerable acquaintance with the subjects of examination. The few who have been refused a classification this year are superior to those who were rejected last year, and the same remark may be extended to those who have obtained classification. Still I am desirous to impress upon all the candidates the necessity of seeking after greater perspicuity and method in the arrangement of their replies to the questions proposed by the Examiner, inasmuch as such an acquirement not only counts for much in an examination, but must be of great service in all their subsequent commercial or professional pursuits."

The Examiner in *Practical Mechanics* says:—"The papers are of very fair average merit, and those candidates who have experienced a disappointment in not obtaining the higher distinctions, will understand that without careful reading and study it is impossible to master the intricacies of this subject."

The Examiner in *Electricity, Magnetism, and Heat*, is happy to be able to record on the present occasion a very

satisfactory progress in the study of these subjects, as shown by the increased number of candidates, and by the general character of the answers. A suggestion contained in the last report, as to the value and importance of the more practical bearings of these subjects, appears to have been not unfruitful; still electro-telegraphy does not receive the attention from students that its political and commercial importance demands. This may in some degree be due to the want of a good elementary treatise on the subject; a want that will be in a great measure satisfied by the able report of the present state of that science by Mr. Fleeming Jenkin, comprised in the Jury Report of Class XIII., in the recent International Exhibition.

The Examiner in *Astronomy* says:—"The papers this year are different from those of any preceding year. They show a somewhat extensive, and in some respects, careful reading, but they are almost totally deficient in practical application, and no attempt was made of investigation of formulæ. So far as he is able to infer, it would seem that the candidates' acquired knowledge of Astronomy has not been based upon Geometry and Trigonometry, and consequently they are unable, from the want of mathematical training, notwithstanding that they seem to have read some Algebra, to express geometrically the knowledge they have acquired, and hence the cause of the failure of practical application. He advises future candidates to study Geometry well, it will enable them to understand their work better than confining themselves to analytical reading."

The Examiner in *Chemistry* says:—"The large proportion of first class certificates awarded is an evidence of the generally high character of the answers, and I observe with particular satisfaction that those questions which relate to combining proportions by weight, or by volume, are better answered than on previous occasions. The least commendable answers are generally those relating to analytical operations, and the great majority of the candidates would be much benefited by the practical teaching of the laboratory."

The Examiner in *Animal Physiology* says:—"I am glad to be able to record a decided improvement in the character of the papers as compared with those of last year. It is satisfactory to find that the applications of Physiology to the preservation of Health, have evidently attracted the attention of the candidates; but it is necessary for them ever to bear in mind that accuracy of scientific knowledge must after all be the test in an examination. I mention this because some who have written most have not always written best. I am glad to find a smaller number of immature students in this year's list than there were last year."

The Examiner in *Botany* says:—"Answers have been sent up from but three candidates. They are all very fair and indicate considerable acquaintance with both theoretical and practical botany. None of them, however, attempt to describe the ovary and fruit of the oak and hazel, and none correctly distinguish rye from barley. I return one in the second, two in the third class.

The Examiner in *Agriculture* reports, of the single paper submitted to him, that it indicates knowledge derived from books rather than experience, and is imperfect accordingly.

The Examiner in *Mining and Metallurgy* says:—"No. 327 is an excellent paper, and the writer is evidently well acquainted with the subject. None of the others exhibit a degree of excellence worthy of special remark."

The Examiner in *Political and Social Economy* says:—"With the one rather remarkable exception, which I placed in the first class, none of the candidates appear to have studied to any purpose the subjects included under the head of Political Economy."

TABLE I.—RESULTS OF THE EXAMINATION OF 1863.

NAME OF LOCAL BOARD.	No. of Candidates Examined at previous Examination by Local Board.	No. of Candidates who Passed Previous Examination by Local Board.	No. of Candidates Examined at Final Examination.	No. of Candidates who Passed at Final Examination.	No. of Papers Worked at Final Examination.	No. of First-class Certificates awarded.	No. of Second-class Certificates awarded.	No. of Third-class Certificates awarded.	No. of Prizes awarded to Candidates.	No. of Unsuccessful Candidates.
Aberdeen ...	34	19	23	22	31	4	10	13	1	1
Accrington ...	10	8	7	7	7	3	3	1	...	...
Aldershot ...	10	9	8	8	16	2	6	6	1	...
Ashford ...	3	3	3	3	3	2	1	...	1	...
Bacup ...	22	22	19	16	32	2	5	15	...	3
Banbridge (Ireland) ...	7	7	5	3	8	...	2	4	...	2
Banbury ...	10	6	7	7	9	2	5	...	...	...
Barnet ...	1	1	3	3	4	...	3	1	...	1
Belfast ...	6	6	5	4	6	...	2	2	...	1
Birmingham and Midland ...	6	6	7	3	8	2	1	1	...	4
Bradford ...	12	10	19	17	39	4	11	16	...	2
Bristol ...	10	8	10	10	11	4	5	2	1	...
Burnley (East Lancashire Union) ...	16	16	20	18	36	6	14	8	...	2
Bury (Lancashire) ...	4	4	5	3	5	...	2	1	...	2
Bury St. Edmund's ...	2	1	1	1	2	...	1	1	...	...
Carlisle (Church of England Inst.) ...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
(Mechanics' Institution) ...	4	4	5	3	8	...	3	1	...	2
Chelmsford ...	12	11	14	9	15	2	1	7	...	5
Darlington ...	9	8	5	5	5	3	2	...	1	...
Deptford ...	8	4	5	5	9	1	3	5	...	...
Derby ...	2	2	2	2	2	...	1	1	...	...
Devonport ...	7	6	20	20	40	1	19	10	4	...
Farsley ...	3	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Faversham ...	2	2	2	2	2	...	2	...	...	...
Gilford (Ireland) ...	7	7	4	3	5	1	2	1	1	1
Glasgow (Popular Evening Classes, Andersonian University) ...	44	39	45	40	53	10	19	14	5	5
(Athenæum) ...	47	45	39	37	45	7	23	11	4	2
(Institution) ...	47	42	30	28	43	10	16	15	1	2
(Mechanics' Institution) ...	28	26	31	27	41	12	9	13	...	4
Gosport and Alverstoke (Literary and Scientific Institution) ...	5	5	5	5	16	1	9	5	...	...
Halifax (Mechanics' Inst.) ...	6	5	7	7	8	2	6	...	1	...
(Working Men's College) ...	30	18	24	24	28	5	13	9	...	...
Hartlepool (West) ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hertford ...	5	5	10	9	16	1	8	5	...	1
Hitchin ...	2	2	3	2	4	1	1	...	1	1
Idle (Yorkshire Union) ...	3	3	3	3	6	...	3	3	...	...
Ipswich ...	15	15	13	11	19	6	4	6	...	2
Leeds (West Riding Union of Institutions) ...	41	40	45	29	58	2	17	21	1	16
(Young Men's Christian Association) ...	11	11	17	17	24	7	10	7	1	...
Leicester (Church of England Inst.) ...	8	8	12	11	20	3	10	5	1	1
Lichfield ...	2	2	3	2	4	...	2	1	...	1
Liverpool ...	7	6	11	9	28	9	13	2	2	2
London (City of London College) ...	38	36	58	56	86	39	20	22	10	2
(Mechanics' Institution) ...	23	14	19	18	33	11	10	8	4	1
(Polytechnic Inst.) ...	12	12	10	10	11	4	5	2	1	...
(St. Stephen's, Westminster) ...	6	6	10	9	13	1	5	5	...	1
(St. Thomas, Charterhouse) ...	8	8	12	9	22	1	5	7	...	3
(St. James's, Westminster) ...	11	9	4	4	12	...	3	7	...	...
(Hackney Working Men's Inst.) ...	11	8	3	2	4	...	3	...	...	1
Louth ...	2	2	2	2	5	2	2	1	...	...
Macolesfield ...	9	5	5	2	6	...	...	3	...	3
Manchester ...	53	42	49	44	61	10	18	22	2	5
Middlesbrough ...	10	10	9	8	11	1	2	7	...	1
Newcastle-on-Tyne (Mechanics' Inst.) ...	7	7	4	4	8	2	1	3	...	...
Oldham (Lyceum) ...	42	22	21	12	24	1	6	8	...	9
(School of Science) ...	54	35	32	10	32	...	...	10	...	22
Paisley ...	13	12	10	9	10	1	2	6	...	1
Pembroke Dock ...	6	6	9	9	15	2	6	5	...	...
Peterborough ...	1	1	3	3	8	3	3	2	...	...
Poole ...	3	3	2	1	3	...	...	2	...	1
Portsmouth ...	1	1	1	1	3	...	1	2	...	...
Richmond ...	4	4	5	2	6	...	1	1	...	3
Salford ...	25	25	24	17	28	1	5	13	...	7
Scarborough ...	1	1	3	3	9	2	2	4	1	...
Sheffield ...	6	4	16	9	18	...	5	5	...	7
Slough ...	10	10	10	7	12	...	1	7	...	3
Southampton ...	19	19	14	9	17	2	3	5	1	5
Southern Counties (Adult Educational Soc.), comprising nine centres	13	13	11	8	20	...	4	9	...	3
South Staffordshire Union, comprising thirteen centres	78	70	82	67	115	17	33	39	3	15
Thirsk ...	...	...	3	3	11	...	6	4	...	...
Wakefield ...	8	8	7	4	10	...	2	4	...	3
Wellingborough ...	4	4	7	7	7	...	3	4	...	...
Wigan ...	2	2	3	2	3	1	1	...	1	1
Worcestershire Union of Educational Institutes	2	2	2	2	5	...	2	3	...	...
York ...	2	2	6	5	13	2	5	4	1	1
TOTALS ...	994	849	956	793	1,360	228	429	442	51	163

TABLE II.—NUMBER OF PAPERS WORKED IN THE FOUR LAST YEARS, WITH THE RESULT OF THE YEAR 1863.

SUBJECTS.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.				
				No. of Papers Worked.	No. of First-class Certificates.	No. of Second-class Certificates.	No. of Third-class Certificates.	No. of Papers in respect of which no Certificates were awarded.
Arithmetic	263	336	336	358	68	106	113	71
Book-keeping	103	134	169	182	44	89	44	5
Algebra... ..	77	114	96	81	13	28	28	12
Geometry	27	17	26	40	7	17	7	9
Mensuration	11	43	44	42	...	10	15	17
Trigonometry	15	8	11	12	1	3	5	3
Conic Sections	5	4	2	2	1	...	1	...
Navigation, &c... ..	2	3	1	3	...	3	...	...
Principles of Mechanics	7	12	16	11	1	3	3	4
Practical Mechanics	7	12	15	17	2	4	10	1
Electricity, Magnetism, &c. ..	11	18	8	21	3	6	6	6
Astronomy	6	4	5	3	...	2	1	...
Chemistry	28	36	37	81	27	21	23	10
Animal Physiology	5	5	40	16	5	3	6	2
Botany	11	5	9	3	...	1	2	...
Agriculture ... ..	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...
Mining and Metallurgy ... ..	...	7	17	16	2	8	6	...
Political and Social Economy	7	3	6	7	1	...	3	3
Domestic Economy ... ..	...	4	8	11	1	3	4	3
Geography	34	44	69	58	7	21	23	7
English History	43	46	80	71	14	16	29	12
English Literature	39	37	21	23	7	8	7	1
Logic and Mental Science	12	5	18	18	5	9	3	1
Latin and Roman History	10	22	20	16	1	5	6	4
French	69	79	80	88	6	27	33	22
German... ..	16	5	17	18	2	1	6	9
Free-hand Drawing ... ..	...	40	28	74	5	20	27	22
Geometrical Drawing ... ..	...	5	14	55	1	2	19	33
Music	18	30	23	32	4	13	11	4
TOTALS	821	1,079	1,217	1,360	228	429	442	261

The Examiner in *Domestic Economy* says:—"The number examined in this subject is again a small increase upon the preceding year; and, although only one has reached the first class, the greater part of them have shown a creditable knowledge of the subject, which may be of use to them in after life."

The Examiner in *Geography* says:—"The impression which I derive from the Examination papers of this year is favourable to the industry of the candidates. The number of failures is fewer than upon some former occasions. But it is from the evidence supplied in a large majority of the answers, of patient and thoughtful labour bestowed upon the effort to master the less attractive details of the subject, that I chiefly form my conclusions. Comparing them with my recollections of previous examinations, the papers show a clearer appreciation on the part of the writers of the meaning and purpose of geography, and a fuller determination to pay regard to its humbler elements in preference to indulgence in the mere generalities which often assume a more seductive aspect to the learner. The advance made in this regard is altogether in the right direction."

The Examiner in *English History* says:—"The papers are below the average of former years, both in the number of those that deserved to be placed high, and in the quality of those that were best comparatively. One great cause of this was that very few students had prepared their work out of the text-books recommended, and 'Creasy's Growth of the English Con-

stitution' had been specially neglected. This omission to prepare a subject set, of course told seriously against all who had been guilty of it. Candidates will do well to remember that the object of the Examination in History is not merely to elicit a knowledge of names, or dates, and perhaps of a few trivial stories, but to test the writer's power of understanding past times as he understands his own. In such a book as the 'Student's Hume' the succession of events is given; in 'Creasy,' the structure of the Constitution is explained, with special reference to its gradual development; and as a man who knows one subject fairly well is alive to his own deficiencies in other matters, the study of a special period in some more elaborate work than a manual is always recommended. The whole benefits of this plan are lost if the Candidate confines himself to one book. Some even appeared to have prepared their work from some text-book of a slighter character than the 'Student's Hume.' In conclusion, the Examiner will only repeat what he said last year, that accuracy and thoughtfulness are the two qualities that tell most in all examinations."

The Examiner in *English Literature* says:—"No one of the candidates is equal to the best of last year, but the average is not inferior. An increasing tendency has shown itself in the candidates, during the last four years, to prefer the papers on Shakespeare and Milton, and that on the English language."

The Examiner in *Logic and Mental Science* says:—"In logic, with scarcely an exception, the candidates have

TABLE III.

This Table shows the ages of the 1,072 Candidates from whom return papers were received. Of these 956 underwent the Final Examination.

Age.	No. of Candidates.	Age.	No. of Candidates.
16	120	31	10
17	163	32	6
18	140	33	3
19	131	34	3
20	89	35	8
21	74	36	4
22	80	37	3
23	63	38	2
24	46	39	1
25	28	40	2
26	23	41	1
27	21	42	2
28	19	43	1
29	16	46	1
30	12		

acquitted themselves creditably; but they are not so well prepared on the books which they professed. On the whole, the examination has been satisfactory; indeed, highly so, when the very rare cases of failure are considered."

The Examiner in *Latin and Roman History* says:—"The work, on the whole, is not so good as it was last year. The parsing is perhaps a little better, but the translations are inferior, and the history still more so."

The Examiner in *French* says:—"I am not quite so satisfied this time with the French papers as I was last year. True, as compared with the results of four or five years ago, we are still considerably in advance, and the proportion of candidates entitled to certificates is quite as large this year, I think, as it has ever been. But the first class papers are very few, and even in those the literature and history bear decided marks of *cramping*, being wanting in originality of thought and freedom of style; whilst the translation from English into French is very unsatisfactory."

The Examiner in *German* says:—"It affords me much pleasure to be able to remark, that although I have not been able to award more than two first and one second class certificate this year, there is a decided improvement in the work upon former years. The translations from German into English were in nearly all the papers excellent; and those from English into German very promising. The weakness appeared in the composition, and the majority of candidates ventured upon writing an essay when they ought to have contented themselves with answering more of the questions, by which they would have obtained marks which they could not earn by a feeble composition. To write even decently in a foreign language demands many years of close study and practice, besides a kind of tact which is not given to every one."

The Examiner in *Free-hand Drawing* says:—"The number of candidates in this subject has been gradually increasing at each successive examination; this time the number greatly exceeded that of any former year. When the examinations were first commenced there were less than twenty candidates for two or three years; this year between seventy and eighty have sent in drawings. This great increase in the numbers is highly satisfactory, being a proof of the value that is set upon the certificates of the Society of Arts as well as showing how much drawing, as a useful art, is spreading throughout the country. Last year the drawings were better than those of any previous year, and I am glad to be able to say they have not fallen off on the present occasion."

The Examiner in *Geometrical Drawing* says:—"Mistaken, perhaps, by the title 'Geometrical Drawing,' the candidates appear to be not yet aware of what is expected

from them. 'Practical Geometry' implies more than the application of simple deductions from the six books of 'Euclid.' The draughtsman must be able not only to draw a circle through three given points, but to determine and draw a sphere which has four given points on its surface. The constructions required by the examination paper did not require so much as this very elementary knowledge, and yet few have succeeded. There is, however, a perceptible improvement manifested in knowledge of Plane Geometry, and in neat accurate drawing."

The Examiner in the *Theory of Music* says:—"The best papers of this year are, I think, inferior to the best of last year; but the number of fairly good ones is certainly greater. It would seem that the higher branches of Musical Theory do not find an increasing number of students among our candidates, but that the rudiments are much more carefully taught than heretofore."

The CHAIRMAN introduced the first subject for discussion, which was as follows:—

"WHETHER IN THE ELEMENTARY EXAMINATIONS, IN ADDITION TO THE UNIFORMITY ALREADY, TO A GREAT EXTENT, SECURED BY THE SUPPLY OF THE SAME PAPERS OF QUESTIONS TO THE VARIOUS LOCAL BOARDS, FURTHER UNIFORMITY MAY NOT BE OBTAINED BY A PLAN FOR AIDING THE LOCAL EXAMINERS IN THE ESTIMATION OF THE CANDIDATES' ANSWERS?"

Mr. HARRY CHESTER rose to move that the above proposition be affirmed by the Conference. He said those present were aware of the general character of the arrangements for securing perfect fairness in conducting the Examinations, both major and minor, and this proposition related merely to the minor Examinations. Two years ago the Central Committee of Educational Unions was established for the purpose of providing uniform papers to be used in the Elementary Examinations. It was thought that considerable approach to uniformity of standard would be thus attained. The Metropolitan Association for Promoting the Education of Adults had considered the subject, and had arranged a plan by means of which those who, in the different places, performed the duties of examiners in Elementary Examinations might be enabled to arrive at a nearer approach to uniformity than was the case at present. He would ask his friend Mr. Critchett, a member of the committee of the Metropolitan Association, to read the proposals that body desired to make to this Conference. They had been considered and accepted by the Central Committee on the previous day.

Mr. CRITCHETT said the idea spoken of was suggested some time ago by Mr. Barrow Rule; it had recently been brought before the Metropolitan Association, and there elaborated and brought into its present shape, and having been approved by the Central Committee of Educational Unions was now submitted to the Conference as follows:—

"The object of the Central Committee is to promote uniformity of action, and a fixed standard in the Elementary Examinations, held by the various bodies in connection with the Society of Arts. This has already been partially but not satisfactorily accomplished, by the preparation, for common use, of two sets of papers, one suited for Junior, the other for Senior candidates, with corresponding certificates to be awarded by the local authority under which the Examination has been conducted.

"These papers have served their purpose well, but it is to be desired that uniformity should not be confined to the questions only, but should extend to the mode of estimating the answers.

"As it is inconvenient for any central body to examine a large number of written answers, and undesirable that the responsibility of the Examination should be taken out of the hands of the local authorities, a certain amount of diversity in the mode and result of the Examination

is inevitable, and this it would be a great advantage to reduce to a *minimum*.

"The mode in which it is proposed to effect this object is to attach to special copies of the examination papers printed for the use of the examiners alone, the number of marks to be awarded for a complete answer to each question. For instance, suppose that in a paper there are twelve questions, and that the aggregate number of marks assigned to the paper is 120. The number of marks placed opposite to each question in the paper would of course depend upon its relative difficulty, and the proportion of these marks given by the examiner for the answer of any candidate would depend upon its accuracy and completeness. Thus, supposing a question perfectly answered to be worth 20 marks affixed in the examiner's copy, an examiner might award 20, 15, 12, or any less number according to the merit of the answer. It is thought that in this way the candidates all over the country, though their papers be tested by different examiners, will be placed as nearly as possible upon an equal footing. It is further suggested that no candidate should receive a certificate who does not obtain at least 30 marks in *each* paper (the whole paper being worth 120 marks,) and an aggregate of 150 marks in the three papers in which he is examined—that is to say, that 30 marks would be the minimum for a "pass" in any one subject, but that an average of 50 marks in each paper would be required to obtain a certificate, so that a candidate obtaining only 30 marks in one paper must obtain 60 in each of the others to obtain a certificate.

"The subjects of reading, writing, spelling, and needlework would still remain to be decided by the general impression in the minds of the examiners at the various centres, but it is not thought desirable to attempt to fix any number of marks as a standard of proficiency in these subjects.

"It is important that the same persons should examine all the candidates in any one subject at any of the several centres."

MR. BARROW RULE (Aldershot Local Board) said this scheme was quite in accordance with the views of the board which he represented. He could say, for his own board, they would be happy to avail themselves of the scheme now suggested for the approbation of the conference.

MR. REYNOLDS (City of London College) inquired whether this regulation was intended to be made compulsory, or only permissive.

MR. CHESTER replied—Only permissive.

MR. BARNETT BLAKE (Yorkshire Union) thought the proposition recommended itself to the Conference, and he hoped the system would be adopted.

LORD LYTTELTON (South Staffordshire Union) said he had had no communication with his board on this subject, but individually he approved of the proposition.

MR. CHESTER moved,

"That the scheme contained in the paper read be recommended for adoption by the various Local Boards who use the papers of the Central Committee."

The resolution having been duly seconded, it was put by the Chairman, and carried *nem con*.

A conversation took place relative to the time of holding the Final Examinations next year, and various suggestions were offered, to which the Chairman promised that attention should, as far as possible, be paid.

The CHAIRMAN introduced the next subject on the paper:—

"WHETHER IT IS DESIRABLE TO DISPENSE WITH THE 'PREVIOUS EXAMINATIONS' IN SPECIAL SUBJECTS."

MR. JONES (South Staffordshire Union) said, as this subject had emanated from the union he represented, he would offer a few remarks upon it. In his district great difficulty had been experienced in getting examiners in special subjects in the preliminary examinations. It had therefore been suggested by some members of the Com-

mittee that it would be advisable to dispense with the previous examinations in special subjects, making the preliminary examinations in the elementary subjects rather more stringent. It seemed to him that as they had to reject but few candidates, a great deal of unnecessary trouble was imposed for that result.

MR. CHESTER said the Council had put this subject upon the paper because it was one which had been suggested for discussion, but he entertained a great objection to abandoning the previous examinations. He thought it would be a loss to the general value of the system. In the first place, it would diminish the importance and usefulness of the local boards; but the greatest reason was that he believed these examinations in special subjects were extremely valuable to the candidates *themselves*. It moreover tended to diminish the expense of the examinations if the candidates were sifted by the Local Boards, so that the central examiners might not be overburdened by papers which stood no chance of success. It was an advantage to young candidates who were likely to fail, to be advised that they had no chance of success; and, at the same time, it guided them in their future studies. It was already provided in the Programme that wherever a Local Board found a difficulty in getting examiners in the special subjects, an exception would be allowed in such a case. He repeated that, in his opinion, it would be disparaging to the character and usefulness of the Local Boards if the previous examinations in special subjects were given up.

MR. E. G. CLARKE (City of London College) thought, looking to the interests of the Institutions generally, it would be unwise to abandon the previous examinations in special subjects. He believed the Society of Arts was anxious to work with the candidates through the influence of the Institutions. The previous examinations not only afforded an opportunity of advising candidates, but led them to look to the Institutions as a means of getting to the Society's Examinations.

REV. EDWARD BARTRUM (Hertford Literary and Scientific Institution and Local Board) said he had been instructed by the body he represented to support the proposition for the abolition of the previous examinations in special subjects; chiefly on account of the difficulty experienced in obtaining examiners. In his own district only one person could be found to examine in three or four subjects; and if he had not personally undertaken a great share of the work it could not have been done. He thought it desirable that every means should be taken of lessening the labours of members of the Local Boards. The attendance for three hours superintending the Final Examinations was a very onerous duty, and he thought some relaxation of the rules on this subject might be made.

The Hon. and Rev. S. BEST (Southern Counties Adult Education Society) thought the question before them was a little misunderstood. He gathered that the ground on which this proposition was based was the difficulty of finding local examiners in special subjects. It certainly threw an onus upon the Local Boards which he could see no necessity for.

MR. BARROW RULE thought with Mr. Chester it would be injudicious to abolish the Previous Examinations in the special subjects. In his own board he had always found members willing to give their time, and with regard to the candidates, he had found some who persisted in going up for examination although advised not to do so.

MR. T. J. PEARSALL (London Mechanics' Institution) remarked, with regard to the functions of the Local Boards, that in his opinion a large amount of their efficiency would be destroyed by abolishing the Previous Examinations.

The CHAIRMAN observed that it was not proposed to do away with the Previous Examinations, but merely that they should be limited to general subjects and not include the special subjects.

MR. PEARSALL joined in the opinion that had been expressed as to the severe task imposed upon persons in re-

maining hour after hour, for several consecutive evenings, in conducting these Examinations, and whatever they could do to lighten those labours would be a great boon.

Rev. W. WALTERS (Worcestershire Union of Educational Institutions) considered that by abolishing the Previous Examination in special subjects a great onus would be removed from the local secretaries. The first difficulty they experienced was in getting candidates to come forward; the next, and still greater difficulty, was to get together the managers of the Institutions, added to which was the difficulty of finding persons to examine the candidates in the special subjects. Last year in his district they had a candidate in agriculture, and though it was an agricultural locality he was unable to find an examiner; the candidate had, however, been admitted to examination.

Mr. ALEXANDER CRAIG (Glasgow Institution) said the body he represented were strongly and decidedly of opinion that the Previous Examinations in special subjects should be abolished.

Mr. REYNOLDS agreed with the views expressed on this subject by Mr. Chester. In the City of London College they had experienced the advantages of the examinations in special subjects. It frequently happened that young men did not attend the classes they had formally joined. One candidate came forward in geometry, trigonometry, and conic sections, and when tested it was proved that he knew nothing of those subjects, and to have sent up such a candidate would have been wasting the time of the Society's examiners. Another benefit of the Previous Examinations was, that a candidate upon ascertaining his inefficiency devoted himself afresh to the subject, and ultimately obtained the Society's certificate. If a candidate was plucked in the first instance, the probability was he would never go up again.

Mr. JOSEPH STOKES (Dudley Mechanics' Institution) endorsed the observations made as to the desirability of lessening the labours of the local examiners. The great share of the work connected with these examinations devolved upon those who were more intimately connected with the Institutions, and the same persons had, for the most part, to conduct the entire examinations. Speaking for himself personally, he was taken out of his profession for 10 or 11 nights in a year, and had to sit for three hours of a night to conduct these examinations. The Institution he represented was of opinion that if they could lessen the labours of the local examiners it was very desirable to do so.

LORD LYTTLETON was as anxious as any one to lessen the labours of the Local Boards; and was disposed to hope that this proposition might be adopted by way of experiment.

Rev. E. BARNUM suggested that it should be left optional with the Local Boards to continue the examinations in special subjects or not.

Mr. BARNETT BLAKE thought the diversity of opinion on this point arose from representatives looking at it from different points of view. An opinion had been expressed that large towns possessed an advantage over the rural districts in the readiness with which examiners were to be procured. His own experience was quite the reverse of this, and he had found that in the country districts they had greater facilities for getting examiners. He thought that a candidate who came forward and passed in one subject could do no great harm if he went in for another, and that the Society might dispense with Previous Examinations upon all the subjects for which a candidate entered himself. He believed that out of twenty candidates not more than one or two required examination in special subjects.

Mr. F. TALBOT (Messrs. Chance's Library and Reading-room) said he saw some difficulty in this question. Five years ago he sent to the Final Examinations nine candidates from the Institution of which he was Secretary, and seven of them were unsuccessful in obtaining certificates. That showed the importance of strict examination in special subjects; they had all passed the preliminary subjects very well. In course of time the South Staffordshire Union was formed, and then it was thought there

would be no difficulty in examining in all the twenty-nine subjects if it were required—but a serious difficulty arose. Last year three young men were plucked in the preliminary special examinations, who would probably have got third-class certificates if they had been allowed to go in, as it was found that the examiner had set the questions on too high a standard. If that were to be often the case, he should be inclined to go with Mr. Jones in wishing the Examinations in special subjects dispensed with, but he thought it was very important, if possible, to have them continued. He did not, however, agree with Mr. Chester in the fear that gentleman had expressed, that the Local Boards throughout the country—more especially those in the manufacturing districts—would feel their position lowered by their not being asked to examine in special subjects. He (Mr. Talbot) believed they would be glad to be released from that labour; and it had occurred to him that the whole matter might be arranged in this way. The Society of Arts itself might, through its own examiners, send down a list of simple questions, just sufficient to test all the candidates throughout the country, and all the subjects might be got through in one evening, for candidates could not be examined in more than four subjects. The estimate of the answers to those questions must, of course, be fixed by the Local Boards; the papers need not be sent back to the Society for adjudication.

Mr. CHESTER was sorry to oppose what appeared to be the wish of a good many of the representatives present; but regarding this as a step which, if taken, would in his opinion prove the first step to the destruction of the entire system, he felt bound to oppose it as far as he could. He admitted the difficulties which had been mentioned, but the question was whether the object was not so important that it was worth overcoming these difficulties. It should be understood that the Society of Arts could not undertake to be examiners for the whole country. What they as a central body did, must be done through the agency of the Local Boards; and if the Local Boards would not do their part, the Society must give up theirs. He was perfectly well aware that there were difficulties in getting gentlemen to attend to these duties. If they could not, in some instances, be got to do that part of the work, no doubt exception could be made in such cases, and indeed this was already provided for in the Programme.

Mr. CROCKETT called the attention of the Conference to a clause in paragraph 13 of the Programme of Examinations, which was as follows:—"If in any case a Local Board should be unable itself to examine a candidate in a special subject, it will be sufficient if that Board notify the fact in the Form No. 4, and add therein that the Board believes the candidate to be fit to be examined in that subject by the Central Board."

Mr. JONES said one point had not been noticed, that was the want of a uniform standard in these preliminary examinations. In some cases, as had been referred to by Mr. Talbot, the examiners were very strict, and they rejected a good many candidates who might have had a chance if they had gone before the Society's Examiners. Another Board might be lax, and admit the candidates if they showed any acquaintance with the subject. Looking at these facts, some uniform standard of examination was certainly wanted—something of the character of that which had been agreed to in connection with the Central Committee.

The CHAIRMAN suggested whether the relaxation in paragraph 13 would not meet the case put by Mr. Jones.

The CHAIRMAN then put the proposition brought forward by Mr. Jones, which was lost.

Upon the subject of relaxing the regulation requiring the attendance of two examiners during the working of the papers, Mr. CHESTER expressed his opinion that it was desirable to adhere to the existing rule, as the value of the examinations depended upon the confidence felt in their *bona fide* character.

Mr. T. A. REED (London Mechanics' Institution, Local Board) mentioned that difficulty was experienced in ob-

taining the unbroken attendance of persons for three or four hours, and suggested that relief might be afforded in the way of relay so long as two were in attendance during the whole time. He did not know whether that difficulty had been experienced by Local Boards generally, but it had been the case in the Institution he represented. He thought such a relief as he had suggested might be allowed, which would in a great measure meet the difficulty complained of, and it was the opinion of his Board that such an arrangement would be desirable.

MR. CHESTER repeated that the value of the whole system depended upon the confidence that no unfairness could occur. If any question arose on any of the papers, if Mr. Reed's suggestion of relays were acted upon, there might be a difficulty in ascertaining who was present when the circumstance referred to took place.

REV. E. BARTRUM suggested that Local Boards might be authorised to appoint paid officers to watch the Examinations.

MR. J. H. BEALE (Banbury Mechanics' Institution and Local Board) confirmed the statement as to the difficulty of procuring the unbroken attendance of members of the Local Boards for the period specified. It sometimes occurred that only one candidate presented himself in a subject, and it was rather annoying for two gentlemen to sit for three hours in such a case.

The CHAIRMAN said the opinions expressed on this subject would receive every consideration.

The next question on the agenda was—

"THE PROPRIETY OF THE SOCIETY OF ARTS EMPLOYING AN ORGANISING AGENT TO VISIT THE VARIOUS INSTITUTIONS."

LORD LYTTLETON said the subject had been cursorily discussed at the South Staffordshire Board, and the general impression was, that the Society of Arts ought to do as much as it could for the Institutions in Union. He had not considered the subject of organising agents sufficiently to be able to go into any details upon it; but he entertained the opinion of Sir James Shuttleworth, that it was the best machinery they could employ for stimulating local efforts. Without going into details he would say generally, he thought if this central body could employ one or more persons to visit periodically the local institutions good would result from it. He was not prepared to go further into the question beyond expressing an opinion that frequent visits from a representative of an influential body like the Society of Arts would give great encouragement to local institutions.

MR. JONES said the matter was brought under the notice of the Committee of the South Staffordshire Union at the instance of some of the larger institutions in that Union. It was said that if they held a public meeting to promote the objects of the Institutions no representative of the Society attended and it was thought that in the distribution of the certificates, the presence of a representative of the Society would show a closer connexion between the Society and the local Institutions. The Government Department of Science and Art sent down a representative on application to assist in developing the classes; and it was thought desirable that some such system should be adopted by the Society of Arts. Science teaching having been adapted in the South Staffordshire Union, application was made to the department to send down an agent to organise the system, and a paid representative visited the various Institutions during a fortnight, for the same period in Worcestershire and during a month in Yorkshire. During those periods meetings were held in many places, and the result was the establishment of numerous science classes. The Institutions wanted some one to keep up the connection with the Society, more particularly at the annual meetings, and he believed it would strengthen the hands of the Society with the Institutions if some more intimate connection were established between them. Some gentlemen had been kind enough occasionally to pay them a visit on their personal responsibility, but that

was merely an act of favour. If possible they would like to have some one whom they could ask to come down as the representative of the Society, and explain any difficulties they met with. He believed such an agency would do good—not so much in centres where Unions had been formed as in localities where the system of the Society of Arts was not known. He believed by this means more Institutions would be brought into connection with the Society of Arts, and although they might not all send candidates for examination, they would consider it an advantage to work under the prestige of the Society, and would thus be stimulated to increased efforts in their several localities. The committee of the South Staffordshire Union had not authorised him to bring this subject forward by any substantive resolution, but they were desirous of having the opinion of the representatives of other Institutions on the subject.

MR. STOKES (Dudley Mechanics' Institution), as the representative of one of the largest Institutions in the South Staffordshire Union, said he was often asked by members what were the benefits the Institution derived from its connection with the Society, and he often felt he was not in a position to give them a complete answer to this question, and therefore he would like to see periodical visits from some gentleman connected with the Society to inform them what the Society was doing through the means of the local institutions. An agent might be appointed to a certain district, and might have a certain range of institutions committed to his care. There was one point in particular in which such a plan might be of benefit. In many institutions there were classes mainly conducted by schoolmasters and others gratuitously, but from some cause or other those classes often died out. In such cases it would be well if an agent of the Society could visit the Institutions, inquire into the working of the classes, and give suggestions which would tend to revive them.

The CHAIRMAN inquired whether it had occurred to any gentleman present what would be the number of agents required for the purposes indicated?

MR. THEODORE H. GALTON (Bromsgrove Literary and Mechanics' Institution) said, besides the connection with the Society of Arts, the Worcestershire Union of Institutions provided an organiser who visited the various Institutions forming the Union, and did for them very much what it was suggested should be done by the Society for the Institutions throughout the country. He quite agreed with the remarks of Mr. Chester as to the undesirability of the Society of Arts becoming too centralising in its operations. He thought that should be avoided. It seemed to him that the proper functions of an organising agent would be to promote the formation of Unions of Institutions; and it occurred to him that the Society hitherto had dealt too much with separate Institutions, instead of with Unions of these bodies. He considered good had resulted to the Institutions themselves from having entered into Local Unions; it had given rise to a spirit of emulation amongst the different towns, and life was imparted where none existed before. He believed it would be found that there was more life in the Institutions that were connected with Unions than when they relied upon separate action. If the Society aimed at giving new life to the Institutions, the best way of doing this, in his opinion, was by encouraging Local Unions of Educational Institutions throughout the whole of England. For such a purpose an organising agent might be employed, as one individual might in course of time be able to do that; whereas, if the other plan were carried out, it would require more agents than, he thought, the Society would be able to employ.

[Sir THOMAS PHILLIPS having been called away by an engagement, the chair was taken for the remainder of the Conference by the Hon. and Rev. SAMUEL BEST, Member of the Council.]

MR. CHESTER was anxious to express his concurrence with a great deal that had fallen from the gentleman who spoke last. The Council of the Society had from the

first strongly recommended the Institutions to group themselves into provincial Unions, and he had exerted himself personally with that object. Although it was quite true the Society of Arts had no paid officer whom they had been in the habit of sending down to the anniversary meetings of provincial institutions, Sir Thos. Phillips and other members of the Council had been in the habit of accepting invitations on several of those occasions. He had himself attended the anniversary of the South Staffordshire Union, and many similar meetings of the Southern Counties Union, and elsewhere; and he was glad whenever an opportunity offered to meet the managers and members of provincial institutions. With regard to an organising agent, he agreed that it was one of the most useful offices that could be created, and he thought, in connection with the subject of local unions, it should be borne in mind that no union could be effective without its own local organiser, but no person whom the Society might appoint could supply the place of a local organising or visiting agent. At the same time he subscribed to the opinion which had been expressed as to the desirability of keeping up more closely the connection between the Society and the Institutions in Union with it. He did not go the length of the last speaker that the Society of Arts ought merely to be the centre of local unions, because he thought the more latitude that was given to the Institutions the better, and it was not intended that the Society of Arts should decline to co-operate with those Institutions which had not thought fit to join themselves into a Union. He thought the last speaker hit the point in saying that one of the most useful functions of the organising officer would be to stimulate the formation of local Unions; but after all it must be borne in mind that this was a serious question of expense. He did not know whether representatives present thought the Society was making a profit out of the subscriptions of the Institutions, but if they examined the accounts they would see that, on the contrary, it was put to heavy expense, and expended upon the Institutions more than it received from them. This Union was, however, part of the general objects. A large number of the members were deeply interested in the proceedings of the Society in regard to education, but when they were asked to appoint an officer to visit, once a year at least, all those bodies, he would ask whether those who had made the suggestion had made any estimate of the cost of so doing, and whether they could state any plan by which, in the event of the Society appointing such an officer, they could be repaid a portion of the expenses? Would it be likely to bring a larger number of Institutions into Union? That might be the result, but whatever the Council did in the matter, they must deliberate on the subject with reference to the interests of the Society itself. Many of the Institutions came in through their presidents, who were members of the Society, and these had all the advantages of the examinations without any subscription, so that what the Society got through Institutions was not a large sum. The expenses of the Examinations were very considerable, the whole staff of examiners was paid, and a large sum was given in prizes, and if the annual two guineas paid by the City of London College, for example, was compared with the sum which that Institution carried off in prizes, it would be seen that although the connection was a very agreeable one, it was not a beneficial one to the Society in a pecuniary sense.

Lord LYTTLETON said the question was one of degree. He had assumed that the Society had funds at its disposal for these purposes, and if so, something might be done. He should like the meeting to hear what Mr. Buckmaster had to say upon this subject, as he imagined it was upon the pattern of what the Government had done in the Science and Art Department that they would proceed in this matter, if they acted at all. Mr. Buckmaster would tell them that his duties were not too specifically defined; he (Lord Lyttelton) did not wish such should be the case, but that such an agent if appointed should in fact be the

medium of communication between the Society and the local bodies.

Mr. BENJAMIN SHAW (Greville House, Working Men's Library) did not rise to offer any opposition to this recommendation, but he thought it was a question of great magnitude, or might become so; therefore, if any step were taken in this matter, it should be done with great caution. It appeared to him that Mr. Chester had thrown out the right view when he said that the object of the Society was to allow as much latitude as possible to the local bodies in union with it. Many of those bodies were very sensitive, and justly so. They would be reluctant to receive dictation from the central body, and though personal communication was a desirable thing, if it could be successfully accomplished, yet nothing required more careful management than personal communication. If an officer went forth to make roving suggestions, it would be a thing to be deplored. He did not think any rigid rules need be laid down for the constitution of these bodies; this must vary with the circumstances of each locality, and these were better understood by persons living on the spot than they could possibly be by the agent of a central body. He questioned whether suggestions should be given unless they were asked for, and then they should be made with moderation. He did not think such an officer should attempt to create Unions. He thought such Unions to be successful should be formed in consequence of a natural want felt in the neighbourhood; but if an agent were to go forth to stimulate the formation of Unions where there was no antecedent tendency to them, he thought more harm than good would be done. He was not so sure that Unions would be promoted if it were felt that such a step would control individual liberty of action. If a person could be sent round to supply information as to the examinations, he thought it would do good; and it might be well that reports should be made to the Council as to the state of the bodies in union, but he should be sorry to see such an officer styled an organising agent. He apprehended the duties would not be of a creative character, but rather to see what was going on and to satisfy the inquiries of those who desired further information. It might be left in the hands of the Council to consider the subject.

Mr. J. C. BUCKMASTER thought it desirable that he should shortly explain the conditions upon which the Department of Science and Art, with which he was connected, occasionally sent him to various parts of the country to explain the arrangements of that Department, for the more general promotion of knowledge in elementary Science and Art. In 1859 there was a minute passed by the Committee of Council on Education for the purpose of aiding instruction in elementary science. That minute comprised nineteen different branches of elementary science; and it was felt that such a minute would remain a dead letter for a number of years unless it was prominently brought under the notice of the public and the various Institutions throughout the country. Accordingly, a correspondence was immediately opened with the Secretaries of Institutions and persons engaged in instruction in elementary science; but it was at length felt that some other means of explaining the arrangements of the Department, to those who were desirous of having information, should be adopted. Accordingly a minute was passed by the Board appointing him (Mr. Buckmaster) to undertake the duty. He was styled an organising teacher; and the minute was to the effect that Institutions and places or persons desirous of having more detailed information with reference to the operations of the Department of Science and Art, might obtain his (Mr. Buckmaster's) services, to give such information as was necessary. It was further stated that it was expected that those Institutions which were in a condition to do so should contribute something towards his expenses; but he confessed, although he had visited a large number of Institutions, he had never yet found one sufficiently prosperous to make any contribution of the kind. He had

visited, in conjunction with Mr. Blake, several of the Institutions in Yorkshire. The Yorkshire Union had the disposal of his services to send him where they liked; so that, for the time being, he was as much the servant of that local organisation as that of the Department in London. He had also visited Worcestershire and Staffordshire in the same way, and the result was that there were at the present time no fewer than eighty-two classes in elementary science, most of them, he was happy to say, in connection with Mechanics' Institutions, and out of that number he believed he might say sixty-two were due to his own personal efforts made since the year 1860; and he doubted very much whether the same results would have been obtained in twenty years if the minute of Council had simply been passed without action having been taken upon it. With reference to the operations of this Society he had long felt that it was desirable that a similar work should be undertaken, and he felt convinced that in a pecuniary point of view the Society would rather gain than lose. He believed it would be the means of gaining a large accession of members. Having visited most of the Local Educational Unions throughout the country, he had found those most prosperous who employed some person to visit the Institutions in their Union. He thought by this means great impulse would be given to that secondary education which Mr. Chester and other gentlemen present had shown themselves so desirous of promoting.

The CHAIRMAN said Lord Lyttelton had just put into his hand the following resolution:—

"That this meeting approve of the principle of the Society employing according as it may have the means, one or more agents to visit Institutions in Union when requested by them to do so, and in order to advise and aid them in their operations."

Mr. STOKES having seconded the resolution,

Mr. FEARSALL expressed his opinion that the adoption of the proposition would be productive of mischief rather than good. He thought the position of a rambling agent would prove to be a most unpleasant and unenviable one.

Mr. HELLER said the principles which were involved in the statement of Mr. Buckmaster were quite true, but in the Department to which he alluded he had to deal for the most part with teachers who were paid for their work. In the present case they had to deal with persons who gave their aid voluntarily and gratuitously, and if they did away with that they would do harm to the Institutions. If they dealt with such persons as if they were paid teachers, they would commit a great error.

Mr. CHESTER would say, on the part of the Council, that whatever they did in this matter, it was certain they would not appoint a person to exercise authority over the Institutions, or to interfere with their action in any way.

The CHAIRMAN then put the resolution, which was carried.

Upon the next subject, viz.:—

"HOW FAR IS IT DESIRABLE AND PRACTICABLE TO COMBINE THE OBJECTS OF THE WORKING MEN'S CLUBS—VIZ., AMUSEMENTS, DRAUGHTS, CHESS, REFRESHMENT, &c., WITH THE EDUCATIONAL OBJECTS OF MECHANICS' INSTITUTES, AND WHETHER THE MEMBERS OF INSTITUTES CAN BE RETAINED DURING THE SUMMER, BY PROVIDING HEALTHFUL RECREATION AND STUDIES REQUIRING ILLUSTRATION FROM NATURE?"

Mr. BARNETT BLAKE moved the following resolution:—

"That the promotion of popular recreations for the working population, under the efficient organisation of a Mechanics' Institute, is not incompatible with the educational objects of the Institute, and may tend to effect a great amount of good; whilst the establishment of classes for instruction in sciences, requiring illustration from nature would tend to encourage both education and amusement."

In support of it, he repeated the arguments he employed at the last conference in favour of combining recreation with instruction, as attractions to the working classes to

join the Institutions, and as a means of retaining them after having joined.

The resolution having been seconded by Mr. REYNOLDS, Mr. DAVID MORRIS (Association of Lancashire and Cheshire Mechanics' Institutions) spoke in support of the resolution, and mentioned the attraction which the Museum at Manchester had been to the working classes of that city owing to a considerable reduction in the charge for admission on Saturday afternoons, and the giving popular explanations of the subjects exhibited.

Mr. STEPHENS (Westminster Working Men's Club and Reading Room) asked what was considered to be popular amusement? because there were many amusements which led the minds of men in a direction which was not beneficial to education generally.

Mr. CHESTER, though not enamoured with the terms of the resolution, entirely approved of the principle of it, which had already been affirmed by a previous Conference. He thought it highly desirable that Mechanics' Institutions and all similar bodies should make their local habitations as comfortable as they could to those who used them, and should offer counter attractions to those which were so readily met with in public-houses by giving them the means of obtaining refreshment in the evening, and engaging in agreeable conversation with their friends and neighbours, so as generally to combine the purposes of instruction with appliances for recreation and amusement. He could assure the meeting that the Council of the Society entirely sympathised with the object in view.

Lord LYTTELTON said, as a Vice-President of the Working Men's Club and Institute Union, he could not vote against this resolution. Upon the subject of Working Men's Clubs, he was not prepared to speak positively one way or the other, but, considering the working of these clubs as far as they had gone, considering also that the objects were akin to those promoted by this Society, he thought this new institution to which he had referred might fairly ask for the cordial support of the Society of Arts. Mr. SOLLY, the Secretary of the Working Men's Club and Institute Union, was aware that he (Lord Lyttelton) had at first expressed some doubt whether there was room for this new organisation, but having seen the working of it he thought it was needed, and that good was to be expected from it.

It having been agreed, upon the motion of Mr. Chester, that the Rev. H. SOLLY, though not representing any Institution, be allowed to address the meeting,

Rev. H. SOLLY said he felt grateful for the courtesy extended to him. He believed that the working men's clubs might properly be embraced within the operations of this Society, but he thought that a more special and distinct organisation, such as that afforded by the society with which he was connected, was needed for their efficient development. He thought that there might be most valuable co-operation between that society and the Society of Arts. An instance of this was afforded in the exhibition of wood carving now before them. The secretary of the Wood Carvers Society wrote to him to ask in what way he thought the interests of that society could be best brought before the public, when he replied that the best way he knew of was to communicate with Mr. Chester, and through him with the Society of Arts, and the result was shown in the admirable exhibition of wood carving now before them. With reference to the combination of education and amusement, he was satisfied from his own experience it was of the highest importance. If this was not done they would find that much of their labour in the educational direction was thrown away. The main point he insisted upon was this—it was not enough to speak of providing recreation as would appear from the way in which this resolution was worded—they wanted to combine men together in societies for the promotion of their mutual well-being. Unless they gave at once the impulse and the opportunity to the working man of contributing something towards the common good, they would find these Institutions con-

stantly breaking up. The weak points of Mechanics' Institutions had been that the members joined solely with a view of doing good to themselves, and not also to promote the general good. There was not enough corporate spirit to lead them to combine in mutual brotherly fellowship. In this respect, he believed success had been achieved to a certain extent by Working Men's Clubs; and it was his opinion that the more the spirit of those clubs was infused into Mechanics' Institutions, the greater would be their success. Many persons might shine in a cricket-ground or in indoor entertainments who could not teach a class. Working Men's Clubs should not be established merely for recreation and amusement, and he believed the more Mechanics' Institutions were made to resemble them the more valuable they would be.

After a few remarks from Mr. E. G. CLARKE in favour of Working Men's Clubs, and in support of amusements as a means of keeping the members of Institutions together in the summer months,

The CHAIRMAN put the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

The next subject on the paper was—

"THE PROPRIETY OF HOLDING ONE OR MORE MEETINGS OF THE REPRESENTATIVES OF INSTITUTES, ABOUT THE TIME OF THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE, AT THE SOCIETY OF ARTS, FOR THE PURPOSE OF READING SHORT PAPERS OR ESSAYS ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS OF INTEREST."

Mr. BARNETT BLAKE moved the following resolution:—

"That it would be desirable to hold a public meeting in London of the representatives of Institutes and others, on the day previous to that appointed for the Annual Conference of Representatives at the Society of Arts, for the reading and discussion of short papers or essays on subjects of interest to the Institutes;"

which was seconded by Mr. SALES, supported by the Rev. W. WALTERS, and adopted.

The next subject introduced was—

"THE EXPEDIENCY AND MEANS OF ESTABLISHING COMPETITIVE EXHIBITIONS OF THE WORKS OF ART WORKMEN AND SKILLED ARTISANS."

Mr. CHESTER said this was a subject which appeared to him to be of great importance. Whilst they provided for examinations of the results of intellectual labour they ought also to make provision for examinations of the results of skilled manual labour, and bring before the notice of the public the real person by whom the work was executed. In the Exhibitions at Hyde-park and South Kensington, the great upholsterers and other tradesmen who employed the artisan got all the credit of those exhibitions, and the world knew nothing of the men who really did the work. In France a system had been recently established of giving medals to the workman, pointing him out as superior in his art to his fellows. Mr. Solly had been kind enough to mention his name in connection with the Society of Wood Carvers. He was obliged to that gentleman for having referred that Society to him, as it was the first time he knew of its existence, and from the communication he had with them, he learnt it was their desire to have a competitive exhibition of wood-carvings amongst the workmen themselves. They obtained the assistance of the Society of Arts, who not only appointed some of the judges, but also made a considerable grant towards the prize-fund. The result of the exhibition was now before them. In addition to this, the Society had offered various prizes for Art-workmanship, which would be competed for in an exhibition to be opened some time next October, and this had been stimulated by the principle that the man who really did the work was the proper person to be rewarded for it. He hoped the Society of Arts would be able to go somewhat further in this direction. He might add that the idea was originated by the Company of Painters' Stainers, who during the last three or four years had held exhibitions of their works in their own hall in

the City, to the prize-fund of which the Society of Arts had also contributed. He would make no motion on the subject; he merely referred to it as one which it might be desirable to work out at a future period.

The next subject was:—

"WHETHER IT WOULD BE EXPEDIENT THAT APPRENTICES SHOULD BE EXAMINED, AT THE CONCLUSION OF THEIR TERM, IN THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF THEIR CRAFT OR BUSINESS, AND CERTIFICATES GRANTED TO THEM."

Mr. BARNETT BLAKE remarked that this was a proposition for extending the list of subjects for examination in definite branches of knowledge in works of handicraft and skill, and the purport of the resolution he would propose was, that the Society should so extend the system as to include these special subjects, in which candidates might be examined in the year after the expiration of their apprenticeship. He thought the Society would be doing good service if they could see their way to allowing these subjects to be appended to the list of examinations.

The CHAIRMAN might be permitted to say that this question was suggested in consequence of a conversation he had with some persons who felt that both towards the master and apprentice there was, at the present moment, very often considerable injustice done. It frequently happened that a youth was bound apprentice to a trade, and at the end of half the term it was found that he was not in the least degree calculated for the trade he had undertaken, but having been bound apprentice he was compelled to go on through the seven years, and at the end of the time, as far as any purposes of usefulness was concerned, the time had been entirely thrown away. On the other hand the master, under such circumstances, was open to the imputation of neglecting his duty to the apprentice, when, in point of fact, the inaptitude of the individual for the trade or business was the real cause of the position in which he found himself. His (the Chairman's) own view in getting this subject placed upon the paper was to have the question ventilated before the Conference, and not with the intention of coming to any specific resolution upon it, and he adverted to it as one of the features in education which the Society of Arts might promote. He wished the whole subject to be considered by masters and apprentices, in order to see whether something could not be done to remove that which was an injustice, and very frequently a great injury to trade. Mr. Blake had put into his hands a resolution, which he would read:—

"That it be recommended to the Council of the Society of Arts to appoint Examinations and grant certificates and prizes for certain subjects requiring skill, such Examinations to be held at the same times, and under the same conditions, as those which are now held, and to be open to those who have completed their term of apprenticeship during the previous year."

The resolution having been seconded by Mr. BEALE,

Mr. CHESTER suggested it would be better, in the present crude state of the question, to adopt the idea of the Chairman in simply bringing the subject before the notice of the Conference; and, after a short conversation, the resolution was withdrawn.

The CHAIRMAN said he thought the next subject, viz. :—

"WHETHER IT WOULD NOT BE DESIRABLE FOR INSTITUTIONS TO GIVE TESTIMONIALS TO THEIR MEMBERS, AND TO KEEP REGISTERS OF THOSE SO RECOMMENDED BY OTHER INSTITUTIONS,"

should be placed upon the same footing as the preceding one. His idea was that a person who was a good workman coming from Yorkshire into the south of England, or *vice versa* was totally unknown. If he could take with him from the Institution to which he belonged in Yorkshire or Somersetshire a testimonial as to his character and his powers as a workman, he would more readily meet with employment when he got into a distant

locality, than if he entered it as a stranger without such a testimonial, and he thought this would be a privilege which the members of Institutions would appreciate.

Mr. ALEXANDER CRAIG (Glasgow Institution) said the Institution he represented had for a long time past adopted the plan of giving certificates to its members under the circumstances mentioned by the Chairman.

Mr. SALES (Metropolitan Association) said, as Mechanics' Institutions included men of all kinds of trades, he did not see how they could be competent to grant testimonials of proficiency in any particular trade.

Mr. PEARSALL (London Mechanics' Institution) thought that with the numerous trade guilds that existed all over the country such a plan as had been proposed was scarcely required.

Mr. HELLER said every workman might not be a member of an Institution, and might be thus precluded from the privilege of obtaining work as compared with a person who was provided with a testimonial from his Institution. For his own part he thought it the most difficult question on the paper.

Mr. BARNETT BLAKE remarked that it was to be presumed that every workman of steady habits and good character would become a member of a Mechanics' Institution, and if he carried with him a certificate that he had been a member of an Institution for a certain number of years, it would be to a certain extent a testimonial of character.

After a further conversation the following resolution was moved and seconded :—

"That it would be desirable for Institutions to give Certificates to their members of their connection with the Institution, and to keep registers of those so recommended by other Institutions."

Upon a show of hands being taken, the resolution was negatived.

Mr. CHESTER said he was responsible for the next and concluding subject on the paper, viz. :—

"THE EXPEDIENCY OF HOLDING LOCAL COMPETITIONS IN SHORT-HAND."

This subject, he said, had been recommended to the Conference five or six years ago. The Council at the time saw practical difficulties in the way of holding Central Examinations in Short-hand, but the objection did not apply to local competition. The Metropolitan Association had passed a resolution in favour of holding competitive examinations in Phonography, and he had no doubt there would be a considerable number of candidates, from the metropolitan districts, to compete for the prizes. The plan drawn up by Mr. Reed (than whom no one was more competent to work out the details) had been approved by the Metropolitan Association, and he thought it might be adopted with advantage by Local Unions. He did not intend to move any resolution upon the subject, but wished to call the attention of the Conference to it as one deserving their consideration.

Mr. T. A. REED supported the suggestions of Mr. Chester, and pointed out the extended uses to which short-hand was at present applied. Short-hand clerks capable of taking down letters, &c., from dictation were in great request in public and private offices, in large business firms, and in the railway offices, in one of which a large number of clerks had been stimulated to acquire that art. In Germany education in short-hand was carried to the extent of having a professor in the university of Berlin. Greater facilities existed in Germany than in this country for the acquisition of short-hand, inasmuch as in the former there were only about two systems, whereas in the latter there were two hundred systems.

Mr. BARROW RULE suggested the expediency of local examinations in penmanship.

The CHAIRMAN said, the Central Committee already required fair writing for the junior candidates, and good writing for the seniors.

Mr. CHESTER feared the suggestion just made would tend to perpetuate a practice which was happily dying out, viz., spending a great deal of time in fine writing, in the place of a good professional or business hand writing.

Rev. E. BARTRUM said, there were two subjects which the Local Board he represented desired him to bring before the Conference. The first was the desirability of offering prizes for the elementary examinations, on the ground that small prizes in books would be more appreciated by the junior candidates than the certificates.

The CHAIRMAN said it was left to the Local Boards to do as they pleased in such matters with regard to the elementary examinations. In the Union of Institutions with which he was connected they did give prizes in the elementary examinations, and it was open to the Board whom the last speaker represented to do so if they pleased.

Mr. CHESTER said the Council had always been favourable to giving prizes in the elementary examinations as well as in the higher examinations, and the practice generally was to give the prizes upon the competitive principle. He was surprised to hear this question raised by the Hertford Board, because it had been their plan to give prizes, and he recollected on one occasion having contributed to the prize fund of that Board.

Rev. E. BARTRUM again introduced the subject of the difficulty that was experienced in obtaining an unbroken attendance of members of the local board at the examinations during the period required by the Society's regulations, and inquired whether it was competent for the board to pay a small fee per evening to persons who were willing for such a consideration to undertake the duty of watching over the examinations.

The CHAIRMAN apprehended that was a matter in which the Society of Arts would not interfere, so long as the Local Boards were satisfied with the persons who undertook the duty.

Upon the motion of Mr. BARNETT BLAKE, a vote of thanks to Sir Thomas Phillips and the Hon. and Rev. S. Best, for their able and courteous conduct in the chair, was passed by acclamation, and the compliment having been acknowledged, the conference separated.

EXAMINATIONS, 1863.

The following additions and alterations should be made in the List of Prizes and Certificates published in last week's *Journal* :—

Second Prize of £3 in Arithmetic, awarded to No. 884, William Ludgate Massy, aged 16, Southampton Atheneum, Clerk, instead of to No. 714, J. S. Cleland, he being a "Queen's Scholar," and therefore disqualified.

The Examiner in Algebra having placed the marks awarded to several of the Candidates in the wrong column, in making his return, the following additional Certificates are awarded in that subject ;—

538—Blanshard, William Noble—Algebra (3rd)

511—Cox, Henry—Algebra (3rd)

1061—Dewar, Daniel—Algebra (3rd)

512—Dixon, A. C.—Algebra (3rd)

467—Hampson, David—Algebra (3rd)

449—Holt, Andrew—Algebra (3rd)

819—Spriggs, Christopher—Algebra (3rd)

428—Marsh, William James, aged 19, Pembroke M.I., Shipwright's Apprentice—Algebra (3rd)

827—Walker, Edward, aged 19, Manchester M.I., Engineer's Draughtsman—Algebra (3rd)

1031—Walter, James, aged 25, London M.I., Carpenter—Algebra (3rd)

A third class certificate in Chemistry is awarded to No. 748, Arthur Baines Whitaker, aged 27, Halifax Working Men's College, Gas-meter Inspector, instead of to No. 749, John Spencer, who was not examined in that subject.

659—Bone, Charles Christison, aged 18 (not 24), Engineer's Apprentice (not Clerk.)

Proceedings of Institutions.

BACUP MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.—On Wednesday evening, April 29th, the annual meeting for the presentation of prizes, largely contributed by gentlemen in the locality, to the successful candidates connected with Bacup Mechanics' Institution, was held in the large hall of the Institution, and was well attended; SAMUEL HALL, Esq., occupied the chair. He said it was the second time he had had the honour to preside at the distribution of prizes, and, if possible, it gave him increased pleasure on the second occasion, because he saw the same names again appearing as successful, and they had shown greater application than on a former occasion. He felt glad that notwithstanding the present depression of trade the funds of the institution had not materially suffered, and he believed this was attributable to the good management and earnestness of its directors and officers. One of the candidates, William Lord, had been proficient in no less than seven instances, and he took the prize also at the previous examination. He had no doubt that he would reap the benefit of his attention, and it was an encouragement for other boys to do likewise. The examiners, who had been selected by the directors, were competent men, and he had no doubt they had done their best to decide as to who were entitled to receive the prizes. Some of the girls, too, had received prizes. One of them, Sarah Smith, was not able to obtain the first prize in arithmetic—although she had the largest number of marks—because she took the first prize last year. He felt sorry it should be so, but it must be according to the rules of the institution. The chairman then proceeded to give the prizes to the successful candidates as follows, the books presented being the choice of the pupils:—

FEMALES.

Elizabeth Heap—1st prize Reading—"Book of English Poetry."

M. A. Collinge—2nd prize Reading—"Lessons in Industrial Education."

Hannah Smith—2nd prize Reading, 2nd Writing, 1st Arithmetic, 1st Domestic Economy—"Woman's Sphere and Work, and Life Work."

E. A. Sharples—1st prize Writing—"Modern Cookery," by Eliza Acton.

E. A. Holgate—1st prize Arithmetic—"Lessons on Industrial Education."

Sarah Smith—2nd prize Domestic Economy—"Ashton Cottage; or, the True Faith."

MALES.

James Grime—1st prize Reading—"Morrell's English Grammar and Analysis."

John Whittaker—2nd prize Reading—"Davis's Arithmetic, parts 1 and 2."

George Fielden—1st prize Writing—"Morrell's English Grammar and Analysis."

James Tattersall—2nd prize Writing, 2nd Arithmetic—"Hughes's Geography, part 1."

Richard Hartley—1st prize Arithmetic—"Young's Arithmetic."

George William Sutcliffe—1st prize Dictation and Grammar—"Lund's Geometry as an Art; Lund's Geometry as a Science."

Richardson Ashworth—2nd prize Dictation and Grammar—"Anderton's Modern Geography," 1st section.

Henry Nuttall—1st prize Reading, 2nd Chemistry (also stands first in Geometry)—"Davis's Arithmetic and Key, &c.;" "Mensuration, Bookkeeping, and Key to do.;" Wilson's Chemistry."

John Cropper—2nd prize Reading, 2nd Arithmetic (second also in Mensuration)—"Nesbit's Mensuration."

James Morton—1st prize Writing (being the 20s. annual prize given by Dr. Worrall), 1st prize Geography—"Colenso's Algebra," "Nesbit's Mensuration," "Hughes's Geography," "Cassell's Euclid," "Curtis's History of England," "Clarke's Dictionary."

William Lord—2nd prize Writing, 1st Arithmetic, 2nd Geography, 1st Chemistry, 1st General Proficiency (first also in Algebra, and 2nd in Geometry. He took the annual guinea

prize presented by S. Hall, Esq., the chairman)—"Bowdler's Family Shakespeare," "Cowper's Poetical Works," "Milton's Poetical Works," "Select English Poetry," "Book of Familiar Quotations," "Philip's Select Atlas," "Elements of Book-keeping."

J. H. Smith—2nd prize Arithmetic—"Thompson's Seasons."

Heyworth Schofield—1st prize Dictation, Grammar, and Analysis. (He took the annual guinea prize given by H. Maden, Esq.)—"Nesbit's Mensuration," "Colenso's Algebra," "Hughes's Geography," "Clarke's Dictionary," "Professor Spalding's History of English Literature."

J. L. Wolfenden—2nd prize Dictation, Grammar and Analysis. (He took the Annual 10s. 6d. prize given by H. Maden, Esq.)—"Shakespeare's Works," "Cowper's Poetical Works," "Longfellow's Poetical Works."

James Pilling—1st prize English History—"Chambers's Political Economy," "Chambers's Animal Physiology," "Biographical Sketches of British Poets."

The meeting was then addressed by Mr. Robert Berry. Mr. Harrison moved a vote of thanks to the examiners, and to those gentlemen who had contributed to the prize fund. This was seconded by Mr. Shaw, and carried. Mr. Robinson, the Rev. J. Lawson, and other gentlemen addressed the meeting, which was concluded by vocal and instrumental music.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

MON. ...R. Geographical, 9. Extra Meeting to receive Captains Speke and Grant on their return from Africa.

TUES. ...Medical and Chirurgical, 8½.

Zoological, 9.

Anthropological, 7½. Mr. W. W. Reade, "On the Bush Tribes of Equatorial Africa."

WED. ...Society of Arts, 4. Annual General Meeting.

R. Soc. Literature, 4½.

THURS. ...Royal Soc. Club, 6. Annual Meeting.

SAT.Royal Botanic, 3½.

PARLIAMENTARY REPORTS.

SESSIONAL PRINTED PAPERS.

Par.
Numb.

Delivered on 15th May, 1863.

220. Treasury Chest—Account.

249. Distillers, &c.—Return.

256. Coast of Ireland—Return.

261. Illicit distillation (Ireland)—Return.

119. Bill—Leases and Sales of Settled Estates Act Amendment.

Delivered on 16th and 18th of May, 1863.

138. Post Office Savings Bank—Account.

265. Bills of Exchange—Return.

266. Packet Service (Dover and Calais, &c.)—Return.

141. Education Grants—Return.

241. Lighthouses (Isle of Man)—Return.

267. Post Office Packet Service—Estimate "on Account."

268. Railway and Canal Bills—Fifth Report from General Committee.

122. Bills—District Parochial Churches (Ireland.)

123. " Port Erin Harbour (Isle of Man.)

129. " Vice Admiralty Courts.

130. " Dockyards Protection Act Amendment.

Delivered on 19th May, 1863.

125. " —Execution of Decrees.

126. " Costs Security.

Delivered on 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 27th, and 28th May, 1863.

227. Salmon Fisheries (Ireland)—Return.

239. Exchequer—Account.

258. Synodical Action (Ireland)—Return.

274. Pilotage—Return.

275. Victuallers' Occasional Licenses—Return.

240. East India (Army)—Return.

285. Convicts (Colonies)—Return.

276. Procession (7th March)—Returns.

293. Cotton Districts—Return.

150. Loan Societies—Abstract of Accounts.

262. Army, &c.—Account of Receipt and Expenditure.

273. Foreign Sugar—Account.

279. Thames Conservancy—Returns.

282. Malt, Barley, and Hops—Returns.

283. Public Works (Ireland)—Account.

286. Public Accounts—First Report from Committee.

288. Cotton Districts—Copy of Mr. Baker's Letter.

239. Roman Catholics and Members of the Established Church (Ireland)—Returns.

255. East India (Lieutenant Torckler)—Return.
 259. Shannon Fisheries—Return.
 268. Jessie Macintosh or MacLachlan—Return.
 120. Bills—Weights and Measures.
 137. „ Fisheries (Ireland).
 131. „ Metropolis Turnpike Roads Acts Amendment (amended by Select Committee).
 132. „ Cayman Islands.
 133. „ London, &c., Dioceses.
 134. „ Augmentation of Benefices.
 135. „ Alkali Works Regulation.
 136. „ Corrupt Practices at Elections (Lords' Amendments).
 139. „ Vaccination (Scotland).
 127. „ Statute Labour Roads and Bridges (Scotland) (amended).
 128. „ Statute Labour Roads and Bridges (Scotland) Transfer (amended).
 140. „ Removal of Irish Poor.
 Post Office—Ninth Report of the Postmaster-General.

Delivered on 29th May, 1863.

270. East India (Home Accounts)—Paper.
 284. Sierra Leone (Mr. Fitzjames)—Return.
 138. Bill—Civil Bill Courts (Ireland).
 Turkish Finances—Reports of Lord Hobart.

Delivered on 30th May and 1st June, 1863.

235. Criminal Offenders (Scotland)—Abstract of Tables.
 277. County Surveyors (Ireland)—Return.
 290. Shipping—Returns.
 294. Education—Paper.
 29. Railway and Canal, &c., Bills (81) (1). North Eastern Railway (Hull and Doncaster Branch)—Board of Trade Supplementary Report.
 298. Military Reserve Fund—Account.
 302. Holyhead Harbour—Return.
 303. Post Office Savings Banks—Accounts.
 304. Civil Services—Supplementary Estimate (Class 1).
 45(4.) Trade and Navigation Accounts (30th April, 1863).
 200. Corporal Punishment—Return.
 143. Bills—Passengers' Act Amendment.
 141. „ Admiralty Court (Ireland) (amended).
 142. „ Officers of Royal Naval Reserve.
 Bombardment of Belgrade—Further Paper.

Delivered on 2nd June, 1863.

184. Immigration (Antigua)—Correspondence.
 272. Sugar, &c.—Return.
 300. Ordnance Survey—Account of Money Expended.
 121. Bill—Poisoned Grain, &c., Prohibition.
 Brazil (The late Reprisals)—Correspondence.

Delivered on 3rd June, 1863.

263. East India (Army)—Return.
 295. Schools (Ireland)—Return.
 145. Bill—Inland Revenue (as amended in Committee, on Consideration as amended, and on re-committal.)

Delivered on 4th June, 1863.

257. Diseased and Unsound Meat—Return.
 306. Poor Law (Mary Brophy)—Return.
 144. Bills—African-Slave Trade Treaty.
 146. „ Trout, &c., Fishing (Scotland).
 148. „ Pier and Harbour Orders Confirmation (amended by the Select Committee).
 Dardanelles and Alexandria Telegraph—Correspondence.

Delivered on 5th June, 1863.

281. Jersey Royal Court—Correspondence and Papers.
 314. Commitments, &c.—Return.
 319. Meteorological Observations, &c.—Correspondence.
 291. Packet Service (Dover and Calais, &c.)—Return.
 147. Bill—Navy Prize Money, &c.
 Customs—Seventh Report of Commissioners.

Delivered on 6th and 8th June, 1863.

307. East India (Sedashgur Harbour)—Correspondence.
 308. Victoria (Salary of Governor)—Return.
 312. Military Savings Banks—Account.
 287. East India (Electric Telegraphs)—Return.
 47(3). Committee of Selection—Fourth Report.
 313. Patriotic Fund—Third Report of the Royal Commissioners.
 323. Exhibition of 1862 (Purchase of Lands and Buildings)—Correspondence.
 316. Police (Scotland)—Report of the Inspector of Constabulary.
 124. Bills—Election Petitions.
 149. „ Regimental Debts, &c.
 151. „ Local Government Supplemental (as amended by the Select Committee).
 152. „ Volunteers (amended).

Delivered on 9th June, 1863.

278. Customs Establishments, &c.—Return.
 301. Canada (Hamilton Municipal Bonds)—Correspondence.
 305. Poor Law (North Wales)—Return.

317. Thames Embankment and Metropolis Improvement Fund—Return.
 325. Mhow Court Martial—Return.

Delivered on 10th June, 1863.

280. Dungeness Lighthouse—Return.
 322. Clerical Magistrates—Return.
 323. Exhibition of 1862 (Purchase of Lands and Buildings)—Correspondence (a corrected Copy).
 154. Bill—Public Works (Manufacturing Districts).

Delivered on 11th June, 1863.

319. Carriages (Metropolis)—Return.
 321. Expiring Laws—Report from Committee.
 326. Kensington Gore Land and Buildings—Return.
 328. Oxford University—Paper.
 329. Ionian Islands—Return.
 Greece—Papers (No. 2).

PATENT LAW AMENDMENT ACT.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS AND PROTECTION ALLOWED.

[From Gazette, June 5th, 1863.]

Dated 26th May, 1863.

1322. J. Munro, Tillanburn, and R. Scott, Cambusnethan, Lanark, N. B.—Imp. in apparatus for boring, mining, and excavating, or cutting; in motive power engines; and in pressure gauges.
 1323. E. K. Dutton, Stretford, Lancashire—Certain imp. in apparatus, called "gins," for cleansing seed cotton.
 1324. M. Henry, 84, Fleet-street—Imp. in apparatus for raising, forcing, and moving fluids. (A com.)
 1325. J. Buckingham, Launceston, Cornwall—Imp. in ploughs.
 1327. W. E. Newton, 66, Chancery-lane—Certain imp. in machines for separating the fibre from the flesh of plants. (A com.)

Dated 27th May, 1863.

1329. W. Clark, 53, Chancery-lane—Imp. in offensive and defensive arms. (A com.)
 1330. A. Bastow, Bradford—Imp. in looms for weaving.
 1331. H. C. Coulthard, Blackburn, Lancashire—Imp. in blast engines.
 1332. H. J. Kennard, 36, Great George-street, Westminster—Imp. in the construction of wrought-iron cylinders for piers or piles to bridges, viaducts, or for other foundations or structures where the sinking of cylinders is required.
 1333. C. Gammon, 9, Cloak-lane—An improved spring fastening.
 1334. Captain W. Palliser, Dublin—Imp. in projectiles for ordnance

Dated 28th May, 1863.

1336. W. I. Ellis, Vulcan Foundry, near Warrington, Lancashire—Imp. in steam boilers.
 1338. G. Gore, Birmingham—Imp. in gas burners and in gas furnaces.
 1340. H. Cartwright, Dean Brosely, Shropshire—Imp. in apparatus for steering vessels.
 1342. T. Richardson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and R. Irvine, Musselburgh, Mid Lothian, N. B.—Imp. in treating the waste liquor obtained in the preparation of esparto grass.
 1344. H. T. White, Piccadilly—Imp. in hats, caps, and other coverings for the head.
 1346. R. A. Brooman, 166, Fleet-street—Imp. in paddle wheels. (A com.)

[From Gazette, June 12th, 1863.]

Dated 24th February, 1863.

502. W. E. Gedge, 11, Wellington-street, Strand—Imp. in the manufacture of hats. (A com.)

Dated 27th February, 1863.

554. J. A. Coffey, 4, Providence-row, Finsbury—An improved method of, and apparatus for, controlling and facilitating locomotion whether on land or on water.

Dated 2nd April, 1863.

853. A. P. Price, 47, Lincoln's-inn-fields—Imp. in apparatus employed in the fusion, manufacture, production, and refining of metals.

Dated 6th April, 1863.

867. W. E. Gedge, 11, Wellington-street, Strand—Imp. in aerial machines. (A com.)

Dated 24th April, 1863.

1027. J. H. Johnson, 47, Lincoln's-inn-fields—A filtering apparatus for treating by pressure oils, syrups, and all sorts of liquids susceptible of filtering. (A com.)

Dated 7th May, 1863.

1143. G. Bower, St. Neot's, Huntingdonshire, and A. Dick, Alfred-street, City-road—Imp. in the purification of gas ordinarily used in illuminating, and in the reduction of ores and smelting of metals by means of such gas so purified.

Dated 9th May, 1863.

1175. J. H. Johnson, 47, Lincoln's-inn-fields—Imp. in rotatory engines. (A com.)

Dated 11th May, 1863.

1185. J. Shanks, Arbroath, Forfar, N.B.—Imp. in machinery for cutting or shearing the edges of grass or turf.

Dated 15th May, 1863.

1225. R. T. Mallet, 11, Bridge-street, Westminster—Imp. in the construction of piers, walls, and other similar structures, and of landing stages, and in the connections therewith or attachments thereto.

Dated 16th May, 1863.

1231. R. Talbot, Strand-on-the-Green, Chiswick—A folding rudder for steering barges in the river Thames or coastwise.
1237. T. C. Stretton, Old Basford, Nottinghamshire—Imp. in machinery or apparatus employed in the dressing of lace or other fabrics.

Dated 19th May, 1863.

1251. J. H. Johnson, 47, Lincoln's-inn-fields—Imp. in breech-loading fire-arms. (A com.)

Dated 21st May, 1863.

1274. E. T. Hughes, 123, Chancery-lane—Imp. in breech-loading fire-arms, and in cartridges connected with the same. (A com.)

Dated 23rd May, 1863.

1301. R. A. Brooman, 166, Fleet-street—Imp. in indicating the position of trains upon railways, and in apparatus employed therein. (A com.)
1304. F. Kingsbury, Cecil-street, Westminster—Imp. in the construction of orchestras.

Dated 25th May, 1863.

1308. G. Howell, Old Kent-road, Surrey—A new double-action self-feeding stamping, and printing machine.

Dated 29th May, 1863.

1350. W. Loeder, New Broad-street—Imp. in rails for railways. (A com.)
1352. G. H. Pierce, Plymouth—Improved apparatus for heating buildings by means of hot water.
1354. W. Green, Margaret's-place, Old Ford-road, Middlesex—Imp. in the means or method of producing black colouring matters or pigments.
1356. F. Patureau, Paris—Imp. in the manufacture of cardboard or paper boxes or receptacles.

Dated 30th May, 1863.

1358. E. P. Mosman, Enfield Highway, Middlesex—Imp. in obtaining and applying motive power.
1360. Lieut.-Colonel V. Baker, Her Majesty's 10th Hussars, Dublin—Imp. in ordnance.
1362. W. Clark, 53, Chancery-lane—Imp. in the manufacture of manure. (A com.)

Dated 1st June, 1863.

1368. J. Davey, Crafthole, Cornwall—Imp. in horse rakes.
1370. C. Belcher, Little Coxwell, Berkshire—Imp. in cutting and transplanting turf, and in apparatus to be employed therein, which apparatus is also applicable to the extraction of weeds, and to the planting of seeds, roots, sets or plants.

Dated 2nd June, 1863.

1372. J. Mellard, Rugeley, Staffordshire—Imp. in double-moulding or ridging ploughs.
1374. J. H. Brierley, 58, Aldermanbury—The application of leather in the manufacture of gentlemen's scarfs and ties.
1376. D. Wilson, Wandsworth-common, Surrey, and E. A. Cowper, 35A, Great George-street, Westminster—Imp. in presses.
1378. T. Page, Adelphi-terrace—Imp. in shoeing horses.
1382. T. Agnew, jun., Manchester—Certain imp. in apparatus for coating or covering moulded or other surfaces with certain composition or material.

Dated 3rd June, 1863.

1386. T. Claridge, Bilston—An imp. or imps. in the manufacture of spur wheels used in the construction of mill and forge gearing, and for other like purposes.
1390. J. J. McComb, Liverpool—Imp. in the construction of presses for forming bales of cotton and other materials, and in the construction of fastenings for and means of applying bands to such bales. (Partly a com.)
1392. J. Maurice, 3, Langham-place, Regent-street—Imp. in rulers or instruments for ruling, and in the mode of constructing them.

Dated 4th June, 1863.

1394. H. Rigby, Salford, Lancashire—Imp. in steam boilers and furnaces for the consumption of smoke.

INVENTION WITH COMPLETE SPECIFICATION FILED.

1418. G. W. E. Friedrich, 14, Shap-street, Kingsland-road—The manufacture of a new ink.

PATENTS SEALED.

[From Gazette, June 12th, 1863.]

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| <i>June 12th.</i> | 3373. J. W. Hadwen. |
| 3345. M. J. Roberts. | 3374. T. C. Barraclough. |
| 3353. J. McInnes and E. F. Fren- | 3376. L. Latter. |
| tiss. | 3394. I. Holden. |
| 3354. J. Varley and J. Crowther. | 3395. I. Holden. |
| 3358. J. J. Lemon. | 3404. A. T. Blakely. |
| 3359. W. Smedley & A. Smedley. | 3419. J. B. Dalhoff. |
| 3363. R. Schomburg and A. Bal- | 3428. J. Whitley & J. W. Burton. |
| damus. | 3462. J. H. Riddell. |
| 3364. H. Jorns. | 3479. W. Clark. |
| 3368. C. Defries. | 306. T. L. Jacobs. |
| 3372. J. Ramsbottom and G. | 576. G. Haseltine. |
| Hacking. | |

[From Gazette, June 16th, 1863.]

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| <i>June 16th.</i> | 3463. J. H. Riddell. |
| 3379. G. A. Huddart. | 3481. R. Bottomley. |
| 3388. J. Brierley and A. Brierley. | 3489. F. Loret. |
| 3390. J. Savory. | 18. W. H. Muntz. |
| 3391. J. Longland. | 38. H. Chamberlain. |
| 3398. E. B. Wilson. | 39. D. Nevin and W. Coppin. |
| 3399. D. Davidson. | 61. T. Aveling. |
| 3402. J. B. Morrison. | 83. W. Tasker, jun. |
| 3409. J. Platt and W. Richardson. | 117. J. A. Schlumberger. |
| 3411. F. C. Bakewell. | 201. W. Clark. |
| 3414. A. S. Stocker. | 250. C. Mace. |
| 3416. E. R. Dann. | 567. J. Maxfield. |
| 3430. T. C. Hinde. | 899. R. K. Penson. |
| 3439. W. Clark. | 1065. G. W. Fuller. |

PATENTS ON WHICH THE STAMP DUTY OF £50 HAS BEEN PAID.

[From Gazette, June 16th, 1863.]

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| <i>June 9th.</i> | <i>June 12th.</i> |
| 1432. H. Sommelet. | 1455. I. Whitesmith & J. Steven. |
| <i>June 10th.</i> | 1462. C. P. Coles. |
| 1434. J. B. Farrar and J. Farrar. | 1729. G. Spencer. |
| 1448. W. Spence. | <i>June 13th.</i> |
| 1571. W. Clark. | 1496. E. B. Webb. |
| <i>June 11th.</i> | |
| 1474. H. Widnell. | |

PATENTS ON WHICH THE STAMP DUTY OF £100 HAS BEEN PAID.

[From Gazette, June 16th, 1863.]

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| <i>June 8th.</i> | <i>June 13th.</i> |
| 1373. T. Skaffe. | 1424. J. Davis. |
| <i>June 11th.</i> | 1427. A. G. Baylis. |
| 1400. C. J. Dumery. | |

LIST OF DESIGNS OF UTILITY REGISTERED.

No. in the Register.	Date of Registration.	Title.	Proprietor's Name.	Address.
4561	May 30.	The Prince's Pipe or Cigar Holder	Samuel Stephen Bateson	Bolton-street, Mayfair.
4562	June 1.	{ Pulley for the Cords of Window and other Blinds..... }	William Tonks and Sons	Birmingham.
4563	" "	Portable Balloon Meat Safe	Frederick Hall.....	The Shambles, & Church-st., Worcester.
4564	" 2.	Insect Trap	George Lloyd	Park Glass Works, Birmingham.
4565	" "	Call Bell	William Tonks and Sons	Birmingham.
4566	" 4.	The Safety Waistbelt.....	Albert Lionel Salomons.....	30A, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C.
4567	" 9.	{ Slide for Scarfs, Necklets, Bracelets, and Waist Clasps..... }	{ Moses Levy Jacob and Lewis Woolf..... }	Birmingham.